PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

# THE Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,681.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Sailing. | Steamer. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SATURDAY | | | | |
| 27th Mar. | ARABIA | 7903 | | |
| 27th Mar. | "BRITANNIA" | 6525 | | |
| 27th Mar. | MACEDONIA | 10512 | | |
| 27th Mar. | PERSIA | 7951 | | |
| 27th Mar. | SALSETTE | 6000 | MALWA | 11000 |
| 27th Mar. | MOREA | 11000 | | |
| 3rd Apl. | SALSETTE | 6000 | MONGOLIA | 9605 |
| 3rd Apl. | CALEDONIA | 7568 | | |
| 10th Apl. | SALSETTE | 6000 | MARMORA | 10509 |
| 10th Apl. | EGYPT | 7918 | | |
| 10th Apl. | SALSETTE | 6000 | INDIA | 7911 |
| 17th June | ARABIA | 7903 | | |
| 18th " | PALESTINE | 6000 | VICTORIA | 6522 |
| 19th " | OCEANA | 6810 | | |
| 20th " | HIMALAYA | 6898 | MOOLTAN | 9621 |

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6,525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 490 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

Cargo rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE — Booked by all Lines, Continental Railway Tickets procured.

PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA — Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.

BERTHS — Carefully selected.

HANDBOOK — With full particulars, sent gratis on application.

PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES — Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

| From Bombay to Karachi. | A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. | | B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. | | 2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Single. Rs. | Return. Rs. | Single. Rs. | Return. Rs. | Single. Rs. | Return. Rs. |
| Calling Genoa or Naples | 440 | 704 | 308 | 528 | 330 | 495 |
| Indirect London overland via Genoa or Marseilles | 495 | 792 | 374 | 561 | 353 | 530 |
| Direct London overland via Genoa or Marseilles | 578 | 925 | 495 | 770 | 429 | 649 |
| Calling Naples | 605 | 990 | 517 | 792 | 462 | 704 |
| Calling Genoa | 693 | *1155 | 570 | *920 | 499 | 809 |
| Calling Naples | 44 | ,, | 40 | ,, | 33 | ,, |

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 or Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Due Bombay | Leave Bombay. | Leave Karachi |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| City of London | ... | ... | Apr. 6 | ... |
| City of Manchester | ... | ... | ... | Apl. 3 |
| City of Karachi | ... | Mch. 28 | Apl. 21 | Apl. 21 |
| Trafford Hall | ... | Apl. 23 | May 12 | ... |
| City of Glasgow | ... | May 30 | ... | June 9 |

* First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars apply to

Messrs. ED. BATES & SONS AGENCY,
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Sailing Date. | Time. | Route—via. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LHASA | 2,171 | Mon. | 29th Mar. | 11 a.m. P D & O* |
| DWARKA | 1,695 | Thur. | 1st Apr. | 9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie. |
| LINGA | 2,171 | Fri. | 2nd Apr. | 6 a.m. † (direct) |

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie,
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, 29th Mar. calling at Veraval Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Basrah.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 1st Apr. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Mahomera and Basrah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,069 tons, sailing on or about 28th Mar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
*Agents*, BOMBAY.

27th March, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on or about WEDNESDAY |
|---|---|---|---|
| ARMAND BEHIC | 6,385 | Guionnet | 15th Apr. 1909. |
| DUMBEA | 5,585 | Boyer | 13th May ,, |
| AUSTRALIEN | 6,365 | Rigolet | 10th June ,, |
| YARRA | 4,142 | Sellier | 8th July ,, |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,378 | Barillon | 5th Aug. ,, |
| NERA | 5,518 | X | 2nd Sept. ,, |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiane's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| YARRA | 4,142 | Sellier | 23rd Apl. 1909. |

For further particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Captain | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| AFRICA | 4,750 | F. Badessich | 1st Apr 1909 |
| PRAGA | 4,000 | G. Gullhuber | 16th Apr 1909 |
| KOERNER | 5,432 | A. Foresti | 1st May 1909 |
| BOHEMIA | 4,262 | M. Dabcevich | 16th May 1909 |
| AFRICA | 4,750 | F. Badessich | 1st June 1909 |

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captain | To sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| MARQUIS BACQUEHEM | 4,396 | G. Raicich | 6th April 1909. |
| VORWAERTS | 5,990 | B. Beinars | 27th Apr. 1909 |
| * AUSTRIA | 7,588 | B. Cobol | 29th May 1909 |

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS.

Are issued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' Season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the direct Line will call on their Homeward voyages first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

| Steamers. | Tons | Captain. | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| FRANZ FERDINAND | 6,046 | E. Nitsche | 24th April 1909. |

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to the

AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy.
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

| Steamers | Tons. | Captain. | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|
| OLYMPIA | 8124 | A. Tait | 27th March, 1909. |
| CIRCASSIA | 5718 | C. F. Osborne, R.N.R. | 16th April, 1909 |
| BUNDIA | 8156 | Wm. Kelso | 29th April, 1909. |
| CASTALIA | 6388 | J. Hamilton | 15th May, 1909. |
| ILYSIA | 6368 | A. Haig | 26th May, 1909. |

| | Rs |
|---|---|
| Bombay to Suez | 335 |
| Bombay to Portsaid | 418 |
| Bombay to Marseilles | 578 |
| Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) | 605 |
| Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across continent | 653 |
| Bombay to New York | 792 |
| Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) | 990 |
| Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool | 1038 |

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Sinclair Scott. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S "CITY" & "HALL" LINES.

S.S. CITY OF LONDON.

SPECIAL FARES.

SCALE TONNAGE 10,800.

ACCOMMODATION FOR 290 PASSENGERS.

THE above fine "Express" steamer will sail from Bombay for MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL on the 6th April, 1909.

Passengers from Karachi will meet the vessel at Bombay and transhipdirect, thus saving unnecessary expense here.

Fares include passage across from Karachi by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.

| | |
|---|---|
| Karachi or Bombay to Liverpool | Rs. 605 |
| ,, ,, London | ,, 653 |
| ,, ,, Marseilles | ,, 578 |

For further particulars apply to the Agents:—

Bombay:—Messrs. ED. BATES AND SONS' AGENCY.
,, ,, KILLICK NIXON AND CO.
Karachi:—FORBES, FORBES CAMPBELL & Co., Ltd.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES Issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED | Rs. 1,00,00,000 |
| CAPITAL CALLED UP | ,, 50,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | ,, 1,75,000 |

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)

SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.

DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)

GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)

LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.

KHETSEY KHAISEY Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)

RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)

JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)

The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs 250 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement No interest which does not amount to Rs 2 per half-year will be allowed

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ 15,000,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ 15,000,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund | $ 14,500,000 |
| Gold Reserve Fund | £ 1,500,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR BATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).

A. M. TOWNSEND, } *London Managers*
C. S. ADDIS, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY, | HONGKONG, | RANGOON, |
| BANGKOK, | KOBE, | SAIGON, |
| BATAVIA, | LONDON, | SAN FRANCISCO |
| BOMBAY, | LYONS, | SHANGHAI |
| CALCUTTA | MANILA, | SINGAPORE |
| COLOMBO, | NAGASAKI, | SOURABAYA |
| FOOCHOW, | NEW YORK, | TIENTSIN, |
| HAMBURG, | PEKING, | YOKOHAMA. |
| HANKOW, | PENANG, | YLOILO, |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum secured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
*Agent*,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,

*LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld

ESTABLISHED 1880.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL PAID-UP | Yen 24,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUNDS | ,, 15,500,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antung-Hsien | Liaoyang | Peking |
| Chemulpo | Lyons | San Francisco |
| Chefoo | Mukden | Shanghai |
| Dairen (Dalny) | Nagasaki | Tientsin |
| Hankow | Newchwang | Tokyo |
| Honolulu | New York | |
| Hongkong | Osaka | |
| Kobe | Port Arthur | |
| London | Ryojun | |

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
*Manager*

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £1,600,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL | £ 800,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | £ 700,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:

7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta, | Delhi, | Newera-Eliya, |
| Bombay, | Tuticorin, | Camp Aden. |
| Madras, | Chittagong, | Steamer Point-Aden |
| Karachi, | Rangoon, | Zanzibar, |
| Cawnpore, | Mandalay, | Mombasa |
| Lahore | Colombo, | Nairobi, |
| Amritsar, | Kandy, | Entebbe, |

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Manager*

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | Rs. 20,00,000 |
| Paid up Capital | ,, 14,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | ,, 1,30,000 |

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL | £1,200,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | £1,625,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS | £1,200,000 |

HEAD OFFICE,

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hamburg, | Medan, | Deli (Sub Agency) | Foochow |
| Bombay, | Singapore, | | Salemo, |
| Karachi, | Kwala Lumpor | | Shanghai. |
| Calcutta | Batavia, | | Tientsin. |
| Madras, | Bangkok, | | Hankow. |
| Rangoon; | Batavia, | | Yokohama |
| Colombo | Bourabaya, | | Kobe, |
| Penang, | Manilla, | | New York |
| Thaiping (Perak), | Cebu (Philippines), | | |
| Ipoh (Perak), | Hongkong. | | |

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J. GENIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY AGENT.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 3 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expeditious and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

JEWELLERY.

DEPARTMENTS.

JEWELLERY
WATCHES
CLOCKS
OPTICS
SILVER PLATE
ELECTRO-PLATE
WATCH REPAIRING
JEWELLERY REPAIRING
RE-PLATING.

GEM-SET AND PLAIN GOLD JEWELLERY.

Artistic and Distinctive Designs.

PEARL ORNAMENTS.—In the most graceful designs.

PENDANTS.—Introducing finely cut precious gems such as the Olivine, Peridot, Amethyst, &c.

NECKLETS.—In quite new designs, fancy stones, making quite a special feature of our Stock.

BROOCHES.—An exceptionally graceful collection in delicate and sturdy designs.

BRACELETS.—The Stock comprises all that is popular and all that is artistic in plain gold and gem-set Bracelets.

EAR-RINGS AND EAR-STUDS.—In diamonds, fancy stones and in combination with pearls, &c.

JEWELLED RINGS.—Of well chosen gems of almost all kinds. We particularly beg to draw attention to the fact of all gems being of picked quality.

HAT PINS.—We have a collection marked at Popular Prices.

BUTTONS, STUDS.—Sets of Shirt Studs, Dress Vest Buttons and Sleeve Links *en suite*.

GOLD CHAINS.—Many handsome and delicate designs can be seen either in plain gold or interspersed with stones. A large stock of Gold Chains.

SILVER WARE.—A thousand and one knicknacks, making the most appropriate souvenirs or presents.

No customer visiting our Establishment need ever be in a quandary to find what is most appropriate. Our Stock is the Largest in Western India and the most comprehensive.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

MUNCHERJEE DORABJEE & CO.

OFFICE 33, GILDER STREET, GRANT ROAD, WORKS: TANK BUNDER

PROPRIETORS,
WESTERN INDIA SAW MILLS AND TIMBER WORKS.

Doors, Windows and Mouldings, Panel, Venetian and Glass Sashes, Wooden Bungalows, Roofs, Bridges, Cabinet Work, and all kinds of Wood Work executed to order by machinery.

TIMBER AND IRON MERCHANTS, AND IMPORTERS OF TEAK, PINE, AND OTHER WOODS.

SCANTLINGS OF ALL SIZES AND OF ANY WOOD, CUT TO ORDER.

ESTIMATED FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL

Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE

Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Re. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS

Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER

Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ

OR, LIFE DROPS.

*The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.*

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitutions. Those who suffer from Prostration, Laxity, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; and also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, insomnia, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients it had once given up by the faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, hysteria, and pourings of the blood, averse to any society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, nightmare, dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly marvellous the numbers of ruined persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and despondency. Price 11s. or four times the quantity, 33s. per bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Stone, Retention, Obstruction, Kidney Affections, Weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 4s. per box.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 1s. 6d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

DR. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these painful and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per box.

Pure testimonials are periodically requested to see that every package of DR. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuses all worthless imitations from unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

"PUBLICITAS" and "DE ROOS' MEDICAL ADVISER," by DR. DE ROOS on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and consequent melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. [illegible], Chemist, 36 Strand, Queen, Salisbury, &c., or obtainable of the Author, DR. DE ROOS' Medical Institute, 26 Great Marlborough Street, London, W.

Agent for TREACHER & Co., Ltd., Bombay, Byculla, Poona.

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HÆMORRHAGE AND CONSUMPTION.

"SACCO"

(EXTRACT OF COMANGA).

Is the Universal and ONLY GENUINE CURE for Consumption.

MARK TWAIN and a host of notable people use "SACCO." Hundreds of Doctors prescribe it. Once "SACCO" is used it is always resorted to and recommended.

SOLD IN THREE SIZES BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Booklet and full particulars on application to

THE "SACCO" CO., "WEAVERS' HALL," 22, BASINGHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,25,00 000.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
*Manager, BOMBAY*

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW ASSURANCES in 1907...£ 2,234,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS .....£12,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld,
Chief Agents, Madras.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

| Age next Birth day. | Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums | Premiums Limited to 10 years. | 15 years. | 20 years. | Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years. | 20 years. | 25 years. | Age next Birthday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | |
| 20 | 21 10 | 43 8 | 36 6 | 30 7 | 64 5 | 47 6 | 37 11 | 30 |
| 25 | 24 5 | 53 5 | 39 4 | 33 0 | 64 13 | 48 0 | 38 7 | 35 |
| 30 | 27 4 | 56 13 | 43 13 | 36 6 | 65 10 | 49 0 | 3 11 | 30 |
| 35 | 31 5 | 69 4 | 47 1 | 39 13 | 66 13 | 50 8 | 41 10 | 35 |
| 40 | 36 11 | 66 13 | 52 5 | 44 9 | 68 11 | 53 14 | 44 10 | 40 |
| 45 | 43 14 | 76 7 | [illegible] | ... | 71 11 | 56 13 | ... | 45 |

*Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.*

E. F. ALLUM,
*General Manager.*

SELF CURE NO FICTION! MARVEL UPON MARVEL! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR,

but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION,

a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for Stricture from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by leading the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2—A Sovereign Remedy for [illegible] and secondary skin eruptions, ulcerations, [illegible] and swellings of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and sarsaparilla are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION, No. 3—A Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, distaste and incapacity

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR CASTOR CAKE.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive tenders at his Office, in Fort, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., Standard Time, on MONDAY, the 12th April, 1909, for the PURCHASE of CASTOR CAKE, that will be produced at the Railway Company's Oil Mill, at Sabarmati, during the period from 1st January to 30th September, 1909.

Tenders must be made out on the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office, on payment of Annas eight for each form.

Tenders must be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Castor Cake" and a deposit of Rs. 1000 (one thousand) only must accompany the tender without which no Tender will be considered.

In the event of a Contractor whose Tender has been accepted failing to execute the contract the above deposit will be liable to forfeiture at the discretion of the Agent.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

W. P. JOHNSON,
Loco: & Carr: Superintendent.
Parel Works, 25th March, 1909.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

MESSRS. F. C. CALVERT & CO.'S
No. 5, CARBOLIC SOAP.

WHEREAS it having come to the knowledge of Messrs. F. C. CALVERT and Co., the well-known Carbolic Soap Manufacturers of Manchester, that certain unscrupulous dealers and Manufacturers of Soap in Bombay, and elsewhere in India, have been for some time past selling Carbolic Soap in Tablets bearing a Red, Black and White Label, with the Nos. 5 or 3 imprinted thereon and which Labels are an imitation of the well-known Label appearing on our clients No. 5 Carbolic Soap, NOTICE is hereby given that any person or firm found imitating our clients' said Label will be rigorously prosecuted.—Dated this 1st day of March, 1909.

CRAWFORD, BROWN AND CO.,
Solicitors,
For Messrs. F. C. CALVERT & Co.,
24, Esplanade Road.

BOMBAY, 19TH JANUARY, 1908.

To
MESSRS. F. C. CALVERT and Co.,
Manchester.

SIRS,—With reference to the Criminal proceedings instituted on your behalf in the Esplanade Police Court, against me for imitating the Label appearing on the Tablets of your well-known No. 5 Carbolic soap, I hereby express my unqualified regret and apologies for having imitated your said Label and I hereby undertake that I will not in future sell or be concerned in the sale of Soap bearing thereon the Label complained of by you or any other Label which you may consider to be an imitation of your said Label. I further agree to the Labels complained of being removed and destroyed from the 345 boxes of soap seized under the Search Warrant issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, as well as the 24 packets of the said Labels seized as aforesaid.

You are at liberty to publish this apology and to make such other use thereof as you may think fit.

Yours Obediently,
(Sd.) તૈયબઅલી મહમડઅલીની સહી,
i. e. TYBALLY MAHOMEDALLY,
carrying on business as Tyabally Mahomedally & Co. at No. 29, Bhajipala Street.

Witness:
(Sd.) R. W. L. DUNLOP,
Solicitor, Bombay.

MESSRS F. C. CALVERT AND CO.

WE, the proprietors of J. JAGANI and Co., regret that we have been selling at our shop in Arthur Road, Soap in tablets (which came into our possession as Mortgagees of the Soap manufactured at the Bombay Soap Factory) which Tablets bear thereon Labels which are an imitation of your well known label on Tablets of your No. 5 Carbolic Soap and we undertake that we will not in future sell or be concerned in the sale of Soap having thereon Labels similar to these complained of or being in any way an imitation of your said label and we agree to this undertaking being advertised in such manner as you may think fit.—Dated this 18th day of January, 1909.

(Sd.) મુલજીભાઈ મહમદ,
i. e., MOOLJIBHOY MAHOMED.
(Sd.) જમાલભાઇ મહમદ,
i. e., JAMALBHAI MAHOMED.
(Sd.) કાશમભાઇ મહમદ, દસ્તકત જમાળભાઇ,
i. e., CASSAMBHAI MAHOMED,
by the hand of Jamalbhai.

WITNESS:
(Sd.) R. W. L. DUNLOP,
Solicitor, Bombay.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

THE SUN MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Sun Mills, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Co., Nos. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of March 1909, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.) when the Resolutions regarding the following matters in terms of the Resolutions more particularly set out in the Notice, dated the 17th day of March, 1909, convening the said Meeting and sent by post to the registered addresses of the Shareholders of the Company, e. g.:—

(a) the acceptance of the resignation of Messrs. Parekh and Co., of their office as Agents of the Company and the appointment of Messrs. Bradbury Brady and Co., as Agents of the Company;
(b) the deletion of Clause 6 of the Memorandum of Association of the Company;
(c) the alteration of the Articles of Association of the Company by substitution of new Articles of Association in place of the existing Articles of Association and
(d) the alteration of the Memorandum of Association of the Company by deletion of the present object clause (being clause 3) of the Memorandum of Association and substitution of a new object clause in its place and stead, will be proposed.

Should the said Resolutions be passed by the requisite majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

N. B.—The said Resolutions as well as the several notices referred to therein may be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company.—Dated this 17th day of March, 1909.

By Order of the Board,
PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Fooms, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy. The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 or cash in advance, including delivery.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Public that ONE SHARE No. 467, of the ALLIANCE MILL, Bombay, has been LOST by me. Whoever will give the same to me will be awarded a PRIZE.

BHAGWANDAS RANGILDAS,
Kalbadevie Road, Khunderao Wadi, House No. 15.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
ધી મદ્રાસ યુનાઇટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 35th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held on TUESDAY, the 6th day of April, 1909, at 3 p.m. (Bombay time), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1ST To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1908.
2ND To declare a Dividend.
3RD To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4TH To appoint Auditors for the year 1909 and to fix their remuneration, and
5TH To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 27th March to 6th April, 1909, both days inclusive.

By the Order of the Board of Directors,
મુલજી જેઠાની ફર્મ,
i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
BOMBAY, 26TH MARCH, 1909.

THE AGREEMENT between ourselves and Mr. C. J. DEMETRACOPULO having been terminated, the Power of Attorney granted by us to Mr. Demetracopulo has been WITHDRAWN.

SHAW WALLACE & COY.
Bombay, 22nd March, 1909.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.

Auction sale of a very valuable corner house open on all sides, well ventilated and lighted, situated at 2, 4 and 6 Cathedral Street, C Ward No. 4460—61, on the corner of Anant Wadi, and the junction of the Cathedral and the Dadi Agiari Streets, having an area of about 271 square yards pension and tax land, New Survey No. 462, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the Cathedral Street, on the south Dady Agiary Street, on the west partly by the property of Motilal Tribhowandas Fauzdar and Chanda Ramji's Temple, on the north by the property of J. J. Annuciation, will be put up for sale by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 29th March, 1909, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), on the premises, by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., under instructions from the landlord's attorneys, Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, at No. 11, Hornby Road, from whom and the undersigned all further particulars and condisions of sale may be had on application.

BENNETT & Co.
BOMBAY, 27TH MARCH, 1909.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HAIG & HAIG'S
THREE STARS
WHISKY.
Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
and All Wine Merchants.

SOLE AGENTS:
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

JOHN JAMESON'S
THREE STAR
WHISKEY
PURE POT STILL. Famous for 100 YEARS.

JOHN JAMESON and SON, LIMITED, DUBLIN.
Distillers to H.M. the King.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

IT IS WORTH KNOWING FOR TRAVELLERS.

HOMOCEA.—The Great Pain Killer.
THILUM.—A certain cure for Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, etc.
HIPPACEA.—The finest ointment in the world for the Horse and other animals.
TOMCE.—The one minute cure for all sorts of Toothache, Gumboils, Swollen Gums, etc.
JVARA-HARI.—The greatest fever destroyer in the world.
OMUM CARPOOR—Cures all stomach troubles, indigestion, diarrhœa, flatulence, spasms, etc.

No household and travellers should be without these.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS,
CROFT MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GLUE MADE IN OUR OWN FACTORY

TO GLUE MERCHANTS, BOOK-BINDERS, PRINTERS AND CONTRACTORS.

WE have OPENED a FACTORY at Ahmedabad to manufacture the well-known glue on a large scale.

This glue is pure and suitable for printers and book-binders for general use. A trial is solicited.

For further particulars, please apply to our Bombay firm, Messrs. KAGDI YASINBHAI RAHIMBHAI, Glue Merchants, Erskine Road, Nal Bazar, Bombay.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are executed by an expert.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, KEYMER LONDON
TELEGRAMS LONDON

## AMUSEMENTS.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
The Rt. Revd THE LORD BISHOP OF BOMBAY,
THE VENERABLE THE ARCHDEACON OF BOMBAY
AND OF
Revd. Dr. MACKICHAN, D.D., Principal of the Wilson College.

A SACRED DRAMA
ENTITLED
"CHRISTIANA"
(Part II of Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress) will be performed by local amateurs at the
TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 27th MARCH, 1909,
At 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)

The following is an outline of the Drama:—
Christiana and her sons leave the City of Destruction.
The Pilgrims are admitted at the Wicket gate.
Christiana and Mercy are assaulted by two Evil Men.
The Pilgrims visit the House of the Interpreter.
They rest at the Palace Beautiful.
They are entertained at the Inn of Gaius.
They reach the Delectable Mountains.
They enter the Land of Beulah and Christiana is summoned by the King to cross over the River.
The following selections of sacred music will be given between the scenes.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Solo ... | "The Voice of the Father" | ...Mr. Frank J. Clark |
| Quartette ... | "God so Loved the World" | ... |
| Soprano Solo... | "Lead kindly light" | ...Miss Vining |
| Bass Solo ... | "Abide with me" | ...Mr. H. A. Dennis |
| Contralto Solo. | 'O Rest in the Lord" | ...Miss Nancy Shepherd |
| Bass Solo ... | "Come unto me" | ...Mr. Edwin Gellett |
| Solo ... | "The King of Love my Shepherd is Mr. Cornfort | |
| Soprano Solo. | "O for the wings of a Dove" | ...Miss Vining |
| Hymn ... | "For all the Saints." | ...All. |

Reserved and numbered Seats 2 Rs. (Plan at Messrs. S. ROSE & Co.)
Unreserved Seats 1 Re.
A few at 8 As. each.

PURDAH ARRANGEMENTS will be made.
Any balance after defraying expenses will be given to local Missions

Piano kindly lent by Messrs. S. ROSE & Co., and Organ by Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH AND MOUNTAIN SLIDE, MAIDAN.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
WITH THE LATEST NOVELTIES,
amongst which will be a Beautiful
DRAMA named
THE STEP MOTHER,
And a original film entitled
DIFFERENT RULERS OF THE WORLD
and many others.
THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT, INCLUDING SUNDAYS.
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.).
EVERY SATURDAY AN EXTRA SHOW
From 11-15 to 12-15 P.M.
PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

OUR USUAL SUNDAY PRIZE SHOW will be from 7 to 8 p.m.

FANCY FETE
IN AID OF
THE BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

STALL-HOLDERS are requested to arrange their Stalls immediately.
A few STALLS only now remain to be RENTED.
Application must be sent in early at the Inquiry Office.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has for 45 years maintained its reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising such as

| | |
|---|---|
| SCROFULA, | BAD LEGS, |
| SCURVY, | BLOTCHES, |
| ECZEMA, | SPOTS, |
| BLOOD POISON, | BLACKHEADS |
| ULCERS, | PIMPLES, |
| SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES, | AND SORES OF ALL KINDS |

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE.—This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 18, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

*Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.*

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

HOUSE FOR SALE—AT BANGALORE
A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 852, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware of their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. S. ALMEIDA Girgaum, Bombay.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. Dr. C. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC CO., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and know for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted for particulars apply to No. 855, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and 3 of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Brokerage List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire, Inspection respectfully invited.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of Mazagaon and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W, care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3 3/4 to 1s. 4 23/32. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates, Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. PITLAY MOTH & Co., Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Hindoos and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. For Bombay Rs. 2, Moffussil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G, 3rd (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HAJI JACKERIA EBRAHIM, No. 52, Esplanade Cross Road, has received FRESH STORES and English-made STOCKINGS, Silk, Woollen, Lisle, open-front.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort,

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

KHANDALLA.—TO LET a BUNGALOW. Rent Moderate. For particulars apply to Mr. H. CLOSON, Grant Road.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MATHERAN GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Entirely under European Supervision; detached and semi-detached Bungalows for Easter Holidays.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Re. 1 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete Cabinet of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of Postage), One Rupee or Rs. 12 per annum.

PHENYLE.—Keep your house free from plague and all other poisonous germs. The only effective disinfectant ever discovered. Per bot. 6 as., 12 as. and Rs. 1-12. Sole Agents: PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Gentlemen. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

REGISTER ORDERS for best Goa Mangoes, Pine-apples, Pomelos, Poultry and Provisions with the WESTERN TRADING AGENCY, 101 Gonsalve's Building, Cavel. Daily supplies by Steamers.

RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Indian Travellers' Railway Guide, with coloured Railway Map, duly corrected, are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler and Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station-Platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office Price 8 annas.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

THE ANNUAL DINNER of the PARSEE CYCLING CLUB will take place TO-DAY, at Mr. Sorabji Dabeshi Bungalow, at Sloane Road, Grant Road, at 8-15 P.M. (S.T.)

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COY, offers splendid paying Agencies in every town in India. Offices, 9 Mangaldas Circle, Bombay.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE" LIMITED, No. 12A. Mission Row Chambers, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited 2, Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay.

TO BE LET.—A COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, at Santa Cruz, 200 Yards from the Railway Station; beautiful Garden. Apply to CAPTAIN and VAIDYA, 11 Hornby Road, Fort.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.—Three or Four smart looking Young LADIES to serve in Tea Room, at the Oval Cafe. Apply personally, 35-37 Hornby Road, third floor, between 10—11 A.M.

WANTED for a LOCAL European Married Cotton Mill an experienced European CARDER and SPINNER as MANAGER. Only competent men with a thorough knowledge of Mill Management need apply. Apply to Box No. 1332, care of this paper.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings, Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

YOUR ADDRESS, PLEASE,
FOR A CATALOGUE OF OUR
NUMEROUS VALUABLE PRESENTS
Which we offer for nought to
Call at their own choice!!!
VAIDYA BHARTRI,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

THE ONLY
Gold Medal
GOLD MEDAL (HIGHEST AWARD.)
CENTRAL PROVINCES & BERAR EXHIBITION
NAGPUR 1908
AWARDED TO PEARSE & Co BOMBAY
CONFECTIONERS BY APPOINTMENT TO H.E. THE GOVERNOR CATERERS.
FOR EXCELLENCE IN COFFEE.

AWARDED FOR
Pearse & Co.'s Coffees,
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY,
SOLD ALL OVER INDIA.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

PEARSE & Co.,
BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.
ESTABLISHED 1872.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.
THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

*SECOND EDITION.*

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
1909.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences, leading to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startlings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness, and that can only be soothed by irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillary, overcomes and expelling the virus of disease wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all hatches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings and discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sore, gouty, or erysipelatous sores, as a general health and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, as of self-cure ever discovered. Nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of rest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from The Secretary, Jeffreys Veravzo Remedies, 6, Bond Street, Leicester Square, London, W.C., or of Agents the above Address. Price 11 stamps Post Free.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR FOR THE SKIN
COOLING, REFRESHING, SOOTHING
To the FACE and ARMS in hot weather; prevents Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Redness, Roughness, Heat, Irritation, &c., and produces SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN. Warranted Harmless; its genuineness assured by the Original Stamp. Retail, 3s. 3d. & 6s. of Stores, Chemists and ROWLAND'S, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
SOLE SUPPLIERS OF
"RELIANCE."
BRAND
FIRE-SERVICE
CANVAS HOSE
FOR
MUNICIPALITIES,
RAILWAYS,
MILLS, FACTORIES,
ETC.
Largely used by the Bombay Municipality.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.

Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line, Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

TO BE LET.

FROM 1st May, large DRAWING and DINING ROOM, 42' by 15'; large Bedroom, 18' by 15'; small Bedroom, 12' by 8'; Bathroom; and W. C.; Kitchen with English stove; servants' quarters and W. C.; good central position. Tiled flooring throughout: Electric Lights and Fans. Latest improved Sanitary arrangements. Rent Rs. 150 and, with useful Furniture, Rs. 170. Applications to Box No. 1374, care of this paper, by the 29th instant.

FOR SALE,

ORLEANS CAR seated for Five, 4-Cylinder 12-15 H. P. Always driven by owner. Completely overhauled in good running condition. Stepney wheel — Speedomitor &c., Rs. 3,000. Apply to.—

Lt-Col. SOLLIE,
Malabar Hill, Bombay.

WANTED.

RUPEES SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND on the mortgage of immoveable property. Present market value of the property is Rupees three lakhs. Interest will be given at 6 per cent. per annum. Loan requires for two years certain. Apply to Box No. 1,990, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

MEN WANTED—A remarkable offer. Over 2,000 GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZORS sold in the last three months in India, every one giving absolute satisfaction. We want every man to know what a prize this remarkable invention is for perfect shaving. The "Gem Junior" Complete in case, Rs. 5-0-0 V. P. P.—MONEY REFUNDED IN FULL if not satisfactory. GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 961, Bombay.

*Beware of Ambiguous Advertisements.*
Have your Eyes been examined by a qualified man?

If not, consult DR. DINSHAW
DASTOOR, Surgeon-Oculist, (London.)
"A Thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator" as certified to in writing by the Senior Surgeons and Professors of London Eye Hospitals.
Eyes will be examined (free of charge) to correct Errors of Refraction.
STOCK:—Of latest improved styles.
PRICES:—Exceedingly moderate.
CAUTION:—This is the only Original firm of
DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
56, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
Oppt. "The Bombay Club," and next door to the Fine Art Gallery.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.
32, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

| | Subscription Rate. | Discount Rate. |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly ... | Rs. 25 0 | Rs. 20 0 |
| Half-yearly ... | „ 13 12 | „ 11 0 |
| Quarterly ... | „ 7 8 | „ 6 0 |
| Monthly ... | „ 2 8 | „ 2 0 |

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly ... | Rs. 37 8 | Rs. 30 0 |
| Half-yearly ... | „ 20 0 | „ 16 0 |
| Quarterly ... | „ 10 10 | „ 8 0 |
| Monthly ... | „ 3 12 | „ 3 0 |
| SINGLE COPY... | ... | ONE ANNA. |

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between Annas 2 and Re. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Not exceeding three lines ... | ... Rs. 1-0 |
| Each succeeding line... | ... „ 0-6 |

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| First Insertion ... | ... | Rs. 6-0 Per Inch. |
| Second Insertion | ... | „ 3-8 do. |
| Third Insertion... | ... | „ 2-0 do. |
| Fourth Insertion | ... | „ 2-8 do. |
| Fifth and upwards | ... | „ 2-0 do. |
| Minimum charge | ... | „ 6-0 do. |

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a length of time special contracts are made.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

# Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—

"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

For full particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., *General Agents*

AGENTS WANTED.

*Address:* Grahams Buildings. O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager*.


## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Begonia, 2,346 tons, Captain W E Mathews, arrived in harbour yesterday from Linga, in ballast, she sails to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE Missageries Maritimes Co's steamer Australien 3,543 tons, Captain Riquier, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles with a general cargo and passengers. She sails to-day for Noumea &c. with the same bottom cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Jerseymoor, 2 408 tons, Captain A W Stonehouse, arrived in harbour yesterday from Blyth with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga. 951 tons Captain H Cuthbush, sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Dandolo, 3,197 tons Captain E Giacopello, sailed yesterday for Madras and Calcutta with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Lamington, 2,283 tons, Captain J MacPhail, sailed yesterday for Christmas Island in ballast.

THE Hansa Line steamer Litchenfels, 3,623 tons Captain H Frerichs will sail to-day for Calcutta with the same bottom cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Ahmadi, 1,640 tons Captain Thos Hughes, will sail to-day for Jeddah with a general cargo and 25 deck passengers.

### UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE MERCHANT SERVICE.

It is not very long go h t British shipowners were complaining of a "s o tage" of office s for their ships and t caused influential Committees to be appointed to consider the subject. With the single exception of that of the White Star Line the various projects and schemes were subsequently abandoned, according to Mr. Moore, the Secretary of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, l rge numbers of Captains and O fficers are out of employment and are experiencing the greatest difficulty in securing positions even in the lowest grades. Many have been unoccupied for four, twelve months to two years. The Secretary of the Guil l has just received a letter fr m an Officer who holds a Master's certificate, is thirty-one years of age, and has acted as Chief Officer of a large steamer. This Officer states that having been six months out of employment, he is now ookin for a berth as an A. B. but unable to get one. He informs the Secretary of the Guild that he would be greatly indebted to know of any coasting Captain who would be willing to si n him on as an able seaman. This is a commentary on the ser ous state of affairs which exists in the nautical profession, That a young and able man possessing the highest qualifications should be compelled to seek employment in a ship's forecastle indicates the lamentable condition of things in the Merchant Service.

### MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Lapwing Lt Comdr A N Gouldsmith ...B Navy
H M S Proserpine Comdr ...Leatham.....Royal Navy

IN STREAM.

H M S Royal Arthur Capt E V Underbill .....R Navy
R I M S Hardinge Lt La Fouche .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. I. Marsack ..R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin ..Comdr Dabson.....R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth Captain A W Heneage R N Flagship
H M S Sphinx Comdr S Litchford .....Royal Navy

### VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—March 26.

Australien...3543 Riquier.....M M & Co
Ashalt... ..2764 Fall ..... ....The Captain
Aperima ... ..3884 Butler ..... .....T M & Co
Badrie .... 1613 Bullion ... ..... .....H C Joosub
Begonia.....2346 Mathews .....
Bullimba...1607 Butler ..... .....M Mackenzie & Co
Dunbarmoor . 2331 Barton ..... .....T Morrison & Co
Delta ..1780 Shaw ...Shanghai ...14-4.... ...P & O S N Co
Goulpara ..1399 Elton ..... .....M M & Co
Garambe...2 80 Shaw ..... .....T M & Co
Ismailia...3331 Ross ..... ..Rangoon...25-3 ...M M & Co
Ipswich ..... .575 Pigot ..Rangoon ..B & P S N Co
Jerseymoor ..2303 .....T M & Co
Kt of the Thistle .....4286 Baker ... .....K N & Co
Lawada ... 2 24 Lane ..... .....M Mackenzie & Co
Moorl Mara..... .....N Y Kaisha
Netherlee..... 2745 Rankin..... .....T Morrison & Co
Nuddia ..... 1944 Dickinson..... .....M M & Co
Pearlmoor ..2574 Moffell ... ..... .....T Morrison & Co
Persia ...4198 Haughton ..... .....P & O Co
Rosenfels ..2932 Ronat..... .....W & A Graham & Co
Rohilla ... ..4208 Smith ..... ..... .....Transport
Salil ... ... ..445 Shepherd ..... .....B & I S N Co
Strathenlerick...3813 Steward ..... .....W & A G & Co
Surada ..... .3100 Anderdeacon ..... .....M M & Co
Singu ..... 1912 Murison..... .....Shaw Wallace & Co
Vadala .....2164 Le Feare ..... ..... .....M M & Co
Yola .....2243 Purdon ..... .....W & A Graham & Co
Zinnia.....2389 Clarke..... .....The Captain

### VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessel. | Tns. | Capt. | Dest. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A Assaye | 4859 | Jones | Shanghai | ...30-3 | P & O Co |
| B Planet Neptune | ...2821 | ... | Price | ...Chittagong | ...N-F... F Muir & Co |
| G & R Hidalgo | 2760 | Boulhall | .. Hull via K'chi | 30-3... | F M & Co |
| D & E Colaba | ...3899 | Robertson | ...Antwerp | .2 4 | M M & Co |
| G Mohamedi | 1253 | Coates | .Zanzibar | .29-3 | B & P S N Co |
| H Amatonga | ...2053 | Wooster | ..... | London | ...1-4... W & A Graham & Co |
| K Britannia | ... | .3578 | Barsham | ..... | London | .....31-3 | P & O S N Co |
| M Moshtari | ...1210 | Green | ...Bnareh | ...4-4 | Bo & P S N Co |
| N Inverask | .320 | Smith | ...Phalalahi | 30-3 | R A Willis |
| Q Ahmadi | ..... | 1640 | Hughes | .....Jeddah | .....27-3 | B & P S N Co. |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Kageshima Maru | .....3373 | Arakawa | ...Kobe... | 26-3 N Y Kaisha |
| 2 | Olympia | ...3269 | Tack.. | Liverpool | 27-3 | W & A G & Co |
| 3 | Dandolo | ...3197 | Giacopello | ..... | Calcutta | 26-3 F Rubattino S N Co |
| 5 | Lindenfall | ...2595 | Tullock | ..... | Kobe ..... | 7-4 T Morrison & Co |
| 6 | Dunbarmoor | ...2331 | Barton | ... | Rotterdam | ....31-3 W & A G & Co |
| 8 | Afelea | ...2565 | Bo lassich | ..... | Trieste | 1-4... | W Deuse |
| 9 | City of London | ...5693 | Whish | ..... | Liverpool | ...6-4 K Nixon & Co |
| 10 & 11 | Kt Errant | 1799 | Jones. | Kobe | 31-3 | K Nixon & Co |
| 12 | Arabia | ...4167 | Leigh | ...London | 27-3 | P & O S N Co |
| 16 | Somali | ...1815 | Greene | 29-3 | A Strandes | ...Zanzibar |

H W P D

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mahamdi | .....517 | Hoossin | ..... | NF... | Bo S N Co Ld |
| Ponani | ...552 | Esmail | ...Bnagar | ...27-3... | Bo S N Co Ld |
| Sabarmati | ...524 | Mahomed | ... | Karachi | 27-3 | Bo S N Co Ld |

M W D D

H M S Perseus Comdr F G Bird ..... .....29-3 R Navy

### ARRIVALS.

| Mar | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 26 | Persia s ... ... ... | Haughton ... | London, Mar 5 |
| | Australien s ..... | Riquier ..... | Marilles Mar 10 |
| | Begonia s ..... | Mathews ..... | Linga, Mar 20 |
| | Jerseymoor s ..... | Stonehouse... | Blyth, Feb 18 |
| | Macki Maru s ..... | ..... | Kobe |

### DEPARTURES.

| Mar. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 26 | China s ..... | Bergullian ... | China |
| | Kageshima Maru s | Awakenna ... | Kobe, &c |
| | Linga s ..... | Cuthush ..... | Karachi |
| | Lamington s ..... | MacPhail ... | C'nas Island |
| | Dandolo s ..... | Giacopello ... | Calcutta, &c |

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Lichenfels, Frerichs, for Calcutta.
" Begonia, Mathews, for Calcutta.
" Ahmadi, Hughes, for Jeddah.
" Australien, Riquier, for Noumea, &c.

The steamer Pearlmoor, began to load yesterday for Liverpool, &c.

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer Marq. Bacquehem, from Trieste, left Karachi on the 26th inst nt and is expected here on Sunday night the 28th Instant.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—MAR. 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—42 cwts oil cakes, Glade and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Vokart Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Britannia s—2,015 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji ; 1,122 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros ; 1,040 cwts myrabollams, A Verzial ; 1,040 cwts myrabollams, A Verzial and Co ; 4 cases woollen piece goods, J Ranilal.

Amatonga s—4,000 cwts castorseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—2,118 cwts teelseed and 1,899 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros ; 100 cwts old gun metal, G A Hoosein.

FOR HULL.

Hidalgo s—462 cwts cottonseed, T Memraj.

FOR ANTWERP.

Colaba s—1,214 bales cotton and 428 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros ; 110 bales cotton, Liladhar and Co ; 500 bales cotton-waste, C Peraj and Co ; 201 cwts gum, S Cooverji and Co ; 500 cotton-fly and waste, C Peraj and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Dunbarmoor s—55 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co ; 85 bales cotton-fly, K Visram and Co ; 502 cwts myrabollams, E Omersey ; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Shaw Wallace and Co ; 100 cwts cotton. Bamji and Co ; 130 cwts gum, J Nurbheram and Co ; 500 cwts myrabollams, P Jethabhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—200 cwts olibanum, G Suchedina.

FOR BARROMIN—FURNESS.

Pearlmoor s—2,900 tons manganese ore, R [A Willice.

FOR HONGKONG.

Knt Errant s—55 cwts sharkfins, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 66 cwts jardaloo, Y L Hingkee ; 75 cwts sandlewood, M M Essabhoy ; 941 bales twist, S J David and Co.

Assaye s—83 bales twist, M M Essabhoy ; 14 cwts jardaloo and 20 cwts, raisins, Y L Hingkee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—100 bales twist, M B Kaisha ; 500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Knt Errant s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 300 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

Assaye s—40 cwts gum, M M Essabhoy.

Lindenhall s—500 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Knt Errant s—200 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co.

## FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

| Great Britain. | Continent of Europe. | America. | Australia. | China. | Africa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Via Teheran Perfect. | Via Teheran Perfect. | Via Brest Perfect. | Via Penang Perfect. | Via Penang Perfect. | Via Aden Perfect. |
| Via Turkey Interrupted. | Via Turkey Interrupted. | Via Valentia Perfect. | Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect. |
| Via Suez Perfect. | Via Suez Perfect. | Via Direct Cable Perfect. | ..... | Via Bhamo Perfect. | Via Lisbon St. Vincen Perfect |

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 26th March 1909.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

| Via | Latest Dates. D. | H. | M. | Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs. | Mts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey ... | nil. | nil. | nil. | 0 | 0 |
| Teheran ... | 26 | 1 | 1 p. m. | 0 | 56 |
| Suez ..... | 26 | 2 | 5 p. m. | 0 | 51 |

### NOTICES.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa-Rica are subject to censure (23-11-08).

Private telegrams for Messina may be accepted but telegrams for other places in Sicily are subject to heavy delay and can only be accepted at Sender's risk (12-1-09).

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora (26-3-09).

Moulmein route to Siam via Kanbury interrupted beyond Indian Frontier (26-3-09).

FROM the 13th to the 19th instant, 6 East Indians, 16 Native Christians, 286 Hindus and 53 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 361. The death-rate was 36·8 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 39·5. The deaths are thus classified :—Cholera, 1; smallpox, 1; fevers, 106; bowel complaints, 56; and other causes, 197.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

### EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ATKINSON—March 6, at 23 Wilton Place, S. W., the wife of Capt. B. Atkinson, of a son.

BRUCE—March 3, at 23 Harley Street, W., the wife of Lieut. Kenneth Mitchell Bruce, R. N. of a son.

BOND—March 7, at Dunmow, Essex, the wife of E. T. Bond, formerly of Canton, China, of a daughter.

ELIOTT-LOCKHART—March 3, at Camberley, the wife of Major P. C. Eliott-Lockhart, Queen's Own Corps of Guides, of a daughter.

HOPKINS—March, 4, at 29 Livingstone Road, Southsea, the wife of Staff Surg. W. K. Hopkins, R. N., of a son.

MULLENS—March 4, at The Oaks, Langham, Colchester, the wife of Major R. L. Mullens, Queen's Bays, of a daughter.

WALKER—March 7, at Rossyln, North End road, Golder's Green, the wife of Col. W. C. Walker, V. C., Prince of Wales's Own 1st Goorkha Rifles, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

SARGEAUNT—WARNE—March 3, Alan Frederic, son of the late Capt. Frederic Antony Sargeaunt, R.N., and Alice Caroline Sargeaunt, to Winfred, daughter of Perry Warne, Esq.

SHUCKBURGH—THURSBY — March 2, at St. George's Hanover Square, Gerald F. S., son of the late Sir George Shuckburgh, Bart., to Honor Zoe, daughter of Mr. Nevill Thursby.

WINTERBOTHAM—STOCKING—March 3, at Johannesburg, Capt. Harold St. John Lloyd Winterbotham, R. E., to Daisy, daughter of George Stocking.

DEATHS.

BARCLAY—March 4, at 31 Queen's Gate Gardens, S. W., Hanbury Barclay, colonel, retired, 1st Volunteer batt. South Staffordshire Regt, aged 72.

BOMPAS—March 5, at 4 Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, W., Henry Mason Bompas, K. C., J. P. late County Court Judge, aged 72.

GRANVILLE—March 6, at Northchurch, Berkhampstead, Major Bevil Granville, late Royal Welsh Fusiliers, of Wellesbourne, Warwick, and Northchurch, Herts, aged 75.

KESTELL-CORNISH—March 7, Robert Kestell Kestell-Cornish, late Bishop of Madagascar, son of the Rev. George James Cornish, Vicar of Kenwyn and Kea, and Prebendary of Exeter, aged 84.

MILLER—March 8, at Shotover, Oxon, Lieut.-Col. James Miller, late 11th (Prince Albert's) Hussars, aged 80.

NEDHAM—On the 4th March, at Dalswinton, Anglesey Road, Averstoke, Hants, Lieut.-Colonel Edward Montgomerie Nedham, late Indian Army, son of the late Major-General Charles Nedham, Indian Staff Corps, aged 53.

STANHOPE—March 4, at Southsea, Capt. Percy Seymour Stanhope, late 1st Batt. Oxfordshire Light Inf. aged 43.

WROTTESLEY—March 4, at 75 Cadogan Gardens, S.W., Major-General the Hon. George Wrottesley, late R.E., aged 81.

### OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

GRAY—March 21, at Haddon Court, East Barnet, Herts, Claude Dennys, the beloved and only son of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Gray, N.-W. Ry., Lahore, aged 14 years.

MACDONALD—March 11, Murdered at Warwasta near Dera Ismail Khan, Henry William, of the Survey of India, aged 22.


**H. T. BINKS,**
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947


## BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 38m. Sun sets, 6h. 51m. High water 2 48m., 3·53a. Low water, 8·56m., 9-38a.
Bombay Races, 15th Extra meeting.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.
The Sun Mills, 42 Church Gate Street, 3 p.m.
The Educational Conference, Anjuman-i-Hall, Hornby Road, 1-30 to 6 p. m.
The Sacred Drama, "Christians," Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 37m. Sun sets, 6h. 51m. High water 3-32m., 5-2a. Low water, 9-45m., 11-19a.

Maxim ; "Drive thy business ! Let not that drive thee."—B. FRANLIN.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Mar. 28th, First Quarter, 10h. 18·7m. p.m. ; Mar. 7th, in Apogee, 1-5h. p.m. ; Mar. 21st, in Perigee, 4-9h. p.m.

### THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, March 29.—Lecture on Commercial Law, Bombay University, 6-15 p.m. Barhanpur Tapti Mill meeting, Wellington Lines, 3 p.m. Municipal Corporation, urgency meeting for condolence with H. E. the Governor, 5-10 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 36m. Sun sets, 6h. 52m. High water, 4-28m., 6-43a. Low water, 10-51m.

Tuesday, March 30.—Hindu Ram Navami holiday : Banks closed. Jackal Club Point to Point Races. Sun rises, 6h. 35m. Sun sets, 6h. 52m. High water 5-58m., 8-27a. Low water, 1-23m., 0-27a.

Wednesday, March 31.—B. V. R., annual prize distribution and Dance, Town Hall, 9 p. m. Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Manockji Petit Manufacturing Company, 6 Hornby Road, 4 p. m. Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, annual meeting 6 p. m. Lecture on Commercial Law. Bombay University, 6-15 p.m. British and Foreign Bible Society. Bombay Auxiliary, Y. M. C. A. Hall, 6. p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 34m. Sun sets, 6h. 52m. High water, 8-2m., 9-24a. Low water, 2-51m., 1-53a.

Thursday, April 1.—Lecture on Commercial Law, Bombay University, 6-15 p.m. Fancy Fete in aid of the Bomanji D. Petit Parsi General Hospital, Oval. Alcock Ashdown and Co., Carnac Iron Works, opposite Victoria Dock, 4-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 33m. Sun sets, 6h. 52m. High water, 9-15m., 10-2a. Low water, 3-34m., 2-57a.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING ASSOCIATION.—The Annual General Meeting of this Association will be held at the Port Trust Offices at Ballard Pier, on Monday, the 5th April, at 6 p.m.

PERSIAN CONSUL-GENERAL.—Miftah-es-Sultanah, Mirza Dawood Khan, new Consul-General for Persia in India, is at present in Bombay on his way to Calcutta.

BURGLARY IN NATIVE TOWN.—Kanji Karamsey a grain dealer, having his shop in Girgaum, has reported to the police that on Thursday night his shop was broken into and valuables to the extent of Rs. 285 were stolen from a box.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay per s. s. "Somali" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 P. M. on Monday the 29th instant. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. W. R. P. Wallace and officers, the Band of the 1st Gloucestershire Regiment will play the following programme of music at the Victoria Gardens to-day, commencing at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

| | |
|---|---|
| March ..... | The King's Guard ..... Keith |
| Descriptive..... | A Highland Scene..... Moore. |
| Characteristic... | The Butterfly ..... Rendix |
| Selection..... | Aida..... Verdi |
| Song..... | Under the Bamboo Tree... Cole |
| Valse ..... | Dance Souvenance ..... Waldteufel |
| A Serenade..... | Moonlight ..... Moret |
| B Galop ..... | Hermit Bells ..... Milliard |

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel. S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-30 p.m. to-morrow, Sunday :—

| | |
|---|---|
| March ..... | Whistling Rufus ..... Kerry Mills |
| Overture ..... | Tutti in Maschera..... K Bela |
| Intermezzo ... | Salome ..... Loraine |
| Grand Selection ..... | Il Bravo ..... Mercadante |
| Descriptive Piece ..... | A Hunting Scene..... Bucalossi |
| Selection ..... | Sergeant Brue ..... Godfrey |
| Valse..... | La Rolvedas Cosras ... Waldteufel |

BAND THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, S. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. H. C Dane, at commencing at 6-15 p. m. to-day :—

| | |
|---|---|
| March ..... | The Ulan's Call ..... Eilenberg |
| Overture..... | Le Duc D'Alounes ..... Auber |
| Selection ..... | A Runaway Girl..... Monckton |
| Valse ..... | Serilla ... ..... Marador |
| Selection..... | Princess Ida ... ..... Sullivan |
| Song ..... | Sleep and Forget ..... C. White |

BAND AT THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Mead and the Officers, the Band of the 116th Mahratta will play the following selection of music under the direction of Mr. A. W. Miliggiani, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p m. to-day :—

| | |
|---|---|
| March..... | Our Directors..... Bigelow |
| Overture ... | Schubert..... Suppe |
| Song ..... | O Dry those Tears..... Ricco |
| Selection ... | The Orchid ..... Caryll |
| Valse ..... | Treasor D'Amour ..... Waldteufel |
| Aria and Caro ..... | ..... Conterno |
| Galop ..... | Wing of Love ... ..... Meyder |

BAND AT THE MAHALAXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D. and Officers the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3-30 p.m to-day :—

| | |
|---|---|
| March ..... | A Bunch of Roses ..... R Chapi |
| Overture ..... | Fra Diavolo..... Auber |
| Palaces de Concert ..... | Loiscan du Bois..... Thiere |
| Selection ..... | The Mikado..... A Sullivan |
| Valse ..... | Viennoise ..... Caibulka |
| An Oriental Scene ..... | A Dervish Chorus ... Sebek |
| Selection ..... | The Bohemian Girl ... Balfe |

## EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

ANOTHER entire change of programme is announced for this evening, which comprises some very interesting pictures. One of the new films will furnish a series of pictures representing the following well known Rulers:—Our King, William II, Emperor of Germany; President Fallieres of France, President Taft of the United States, Alphonso XIII, Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy; King Leopold of Belgium, the Shah of Persia, etc. The history of the Stepmother, as pourtrayed in another film, will be found most touching. There will also be exhibited some beautifully-coloured pictures and some very interesting scenes of quaint old Holland, while the comic element will be fully supplied by two films entitled, "Fun after the Wedding" and "A Lucky Heiress." The Management of this excellent Show are determined to maintain its high reputation, which is testified to by the crowded pavilion at all three sessions every evening, and the new programme will doubtless prove as attractive as its predecessors.

### LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmath says : "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed. Obtainable Grocers and all.


**MOST BEAUTIFUL AND EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS OF**

# 1, 2, 3

**SHILLINGS STORES CO.'S**

INEXPENSIVE AND SMART

## NOVELTIES.

Place them in a class for themselves, appealing to all who appreciate REFINEMENT, GOOD TASTE, AND EVERYTHING NEW.

[Visitors are welcomed at 59, ESPLANADE ROAD. and whether a purchase is contemplated or not an inspection cannot fail to interest.

CALCUTTA BRANCH
16, CHOWRINGHEE.


## THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE CORSETS.

Never in the history of dress did the corset take a more important part in the toilette than it does to-day. New models are being turned out by the dozen and every material is being employed. The whole idea of course is to give the slim hips effect, and, naturally, it is the woman with more or less of a tendency to embonpoint who is most catered for, The thin woman needs a good corsetiere—no matter how slight are the figure lines exacted by fashion, the very suggestion of scragginess is forbidden, but it may still be said that it is the needs of the stout woman that keep the corset makers busy—it is to her they look for the biggest part of their capital and their profit; and never did she yield a richer harvest than at the present moment. In spite of special dieting, of special physical exercises, in spite of every sort of flesh-reducing fad and fancy, it is on the corset still she puts the greatest part of her faith. There, at least, she is promised, if not slimness itself, yet the next best thing, the illusion of slimness. And how strong are her powers of endurance in pursuit of that illusion!

THE LATEST.

Luckily commonsense reigns sufficiently to-day to reconcile what have generally been conflicting interests—comfort and appearance. It is amazing what can be done by a well-cut corset towards correcting defects, and yet leaving the wearer comparatively easy in her movements. When one thinks of the stiff cane-filled arrangements that were borne in the days of very small waists the modern woman is certainly on the line of progress. The cutting of the corset in narrow bias length-wise lines, is the innovation which did away with the old style of compression—with horizontal lines it was impossible to get a slim effect in the case of a woman of even just moderate size. I saw a corset recently—the latest thing for Directoire styles—it was made of silk mesh, and the whalebone used was no thicker than medium cord. The long effect on the hips was got by diagonal bands of whalebone—it was smooth and flexible as a glove, yet when on was firm as a coat of mail. It cost ten guineas, and was the fourth corset of the same make ordered by a well-known Society lady. A curious and, I was assured, a most comfortable novelty in the long hip corset, is a kind of bandage arrangement, which is wound on in puttee fashion from the lower part of the corset to the knee, where it is fastened in garter fashion. It is claimed for it that it gives a slimmer effect that the exaggeratedly long corset which makes sitting down almost an impossibility, and that it is quite comfortable. Such extremes, however, are only for extremists—the ordinary woman will find herself very easily suited with the new models. If she be wise she will choose a shape that pleases her, and get her corset made to measure.

THE HOME-MADE.

It is a curious fact taken in contrast with the extravagance which reigns in the Paris corset world at the present moment, that many well-to-do French women get their corsets made at home, a well-fitting corset will be taken as under, well passed out, and used as a pattern for the new. This latter will be made either by the usual maid or a little seamstress who comes to work by the day. Such a home-made corset is by no means clumsy or ill-fitting ; so much care is taken with it that it cannot be told from the shop article. A lady I know has had nearly all her corsets for years made like this. She will buy the prettiest brocades and the best of materials and she will have a corset for a few shillings that would cost three or four pounds. Corset-making of course, needs patient and skilful work but these are qualities found in abundance among the needle-women of France. Now that taste and fashion has ordained that only white or cream corsets can be worn, they make a heavy item in the yearly dress bill. Still I would not advise the amateur to pin her faith on the home-made. Let her experiment by all means does inclination lie that way, but the task is of great nicety and difficulty. There are people who can practice such economies and people who can't.

## MADHOWJI DHARAMSI MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The Sixteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Madhowji Dharamsi Manufacturing Company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, No. 1 Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Mathuradas Goculdass presided.

The following is the Directors' Report :—

The directors have the pleasure to submit to the shareholders their sixteenth annual report for the year ending 31st December 1908, and the audited balance sheets, and profit and loss accounts for the two half-years ending 30th June and 31st December 1908 respectively. During the year under report the directors have further extended your mills by adding and erecting therein the following machinery :—6 Ring Frames ; 1 Doubling Frame ; 4 Roving Farmes ; 1 Hank Mercerising Machine ; 14 Winding Frames ; 10 Jiggers ; 153 Looms ; 2 Bleaching Keirs ; 1 Dyeing Apparatus ; 1 Bleaching Apparatus ; 2 Drying machines ; 3 Doublers ; 2 Doubler Winders ; 1 Testing Machine ; 1 Hank Polishing Machine ; 1 Plaiting Machine ; 2 Finisher Waste Roller and Clearer ; 8 Waste Cards ; 2 Expander Drying Machines ; 12 Sets Winder Cradles ; 1 Back Calender Roller ; 6 Picker Cisterns ; 1 Grinding Press ; and several sundry small machinery too numerous to mention here.

The cost of the above-named new machinery and the new buildings built for the purpose during the year amounted to Rs. 2,89,752 8 6 and Rs. 1,02,168 8-11 respectively. The actual cost of your Mill concern on the 31st December 1908 amounted as under :—Old Mill Buildings and Machinery Rs. 4,94,772 2 4, New Mill Buildings and Machinary Rs. 4,69,443 9 6, New Mill Machinery Rs. 17,63,602-15-6—Total Rs. 27,27,818 12 4. And the Stock-in-Trade on 31st December 1908 is of the value of Rs. 9,36,764 11-5. Total Value of the Property held by the Company Rs. 36,64,582 7-9.

Besides the above machinery there is on the list of Ordered-out Machinery a lot of Order Balance Machinery of the value of about Rs. 50,000 which the directors hope to receive shortly. The profit and loss account for the year under report again shows that the Company has made during the year the nett profit of Rs. 5,12,523-1-10. From this amount after deducting the Company's Agents commission for the year, viz., Rs. 84,121-9-2 there will remain the credit balance of Rs. 4,30,744-13-11 including the last year's balance, viz. Rs. 2,313-5-4 which your directors propose to apportion as follows;—

To pay dividend on the 2,400 fully-paid up shares at Rs. 100 per share equal to 20 per cent, Rs. 2,40,000; to place to Reserve Fund (which will now stand at Rs. 3,50,000) Rs. 50,000; to place to depreciation fund account Rs. 1,00,000; to place to equalization of dividend fund account Rs. 30,000; to carry forward to next year's account Rs. 10,744-13-11 : Total Rs. 4,30,744-13-11.

The directors deeply regret to report the sad and untimely death of one of their colleagues, the late Mr. Jamnadass Goculdass. This vacancy in the Board they have filled up by appointing Mr. Anundjee Nanjee as a director of the Company, which was approved and confirmed.

The directors' report and the audited balance sheets and profit and loss accounts for the two half-years ending 30th June and 31st December 1908 respectively were received and adopted. A dividend of Rs. 100 per share was declared. The appointment of Mr. Anundjee Nanjee was confirmed. Mr. Bhagwandas Chattoorbhoj was re-elected as a director of the Company ; and Mr. Nusserwanjee Bapooji Tashukra was re-appointed as an auditor on a remuneration of Rs. 200.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.


A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1833. SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF HUMAN BLOOD THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

Be sure you get N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus WILKINSON'S are upon every GENUINE bottle.

To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD,

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.

Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation

Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.

AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co., Limited ; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

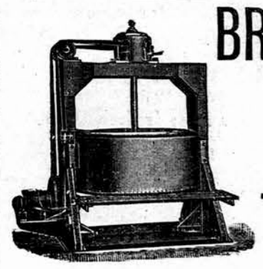
ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

FOR THE HAIR.

110 YEARS SUCCESS.

Preserves, Restores, Nourishes it more effectually than any other preparation ; Prevents Greyness, Cures Scurf, Promotes a luxuriant Growth of Hair ; Invaluable for children's Hair ; GOLDEN COLOUR for fair or grey Hair. Sizes, 3s. 6d., 7s. 0d., 10s. 6d., sold by Stores, Chemists, Hairdressers and ROWLAND'S, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

Without the use of this valuable preparation the Hair becomes Dry, Harsh, Thin and Brittle ; no other preparation produces such a Beautiful and Dressy appearance of the Hair.



BROADBENT WESTON CENTRIFUGALS

FOR TEA PLANTERS.

SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUES.

THOMAS BROADBENT & SONS, LIMITED,
HUDDERSFIELD,
ENGLAND.

Flugel's Machine "B," with Codd's Bottler, £32.

MAKE YOUR OWN AERATED WATER,

NO TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE REQUIRED.

PERFECT FILTRATION INSIDE CARBONATOR.

On our Machine it is just as easy to make Soda Water as it is to simply filter water in the ordinary way.

Complete Installation, including Bottles, Essences, Carbonic Acid Gas, etc., only £63 16s. 6d. c.i.f. all principal Indian Ports.

WRITE FOR OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET.

FLUGEL & CO., 21 LIME STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MARTELL'S

The wide-spread and ever increasing popularity of

MARTELL'S BRANDY

is due to the high standard of excellence always maintained.

BRANDY

HORLICK'S

MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)

The Ideal Food for all ages.

DIET is most important to all. To live we must eat—so study your dietary.

Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.

SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.

HORLICK'S is a well-balanced and self-contained food of the highest possible form of nourishment—is easily digested and quickly assimilated—invigorates the strong—strengthens and builds up the weak. The best breakfast and supper beverage—can be taken hot or cold.

NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.

*Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, etc.*

KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH,

## INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

### THE ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL OF BENGAL

In the House of Commons on Monday, March 8 Mr. Hart-Davies asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Administrator of Bengal is a salaried officer, or whether he derives his income from commission on the transactions of his office.

Mr. Buchanan: The Administrator-General of Bengal is an officer on a fixed salary, who is paid entirely by Government and does not receive any commission from fees.

### CHINESE TROOPS IN NORTHERN BURMA.

Sir Berkeley Sheffield asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he has information to the effect that Chinese troops have entered the Haking Valley, in Northern Burma, and that these troops are now levying taxes on the natives.

Mr. Buchanan: The Secretary of State has no knowledge of any such proceedings as are described in the question. Reports have been received of the crossing Burma-Chinese frontier, in its northern section, by a Chinese party in the autumn of 1907, but the party withdrew, and no further Chinese encroachments have since been reported.

### INDIAN POLICE SERVICE REFORMS.

Mr. Carr-Gomm asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether extensive reforms have been carried out in the police service of India since the issue of the report of the Commission appointed in 1902; and whether he can state the nature of those reforms, in view of the references which have been made to that report as bearing on the recent action of the police in arresting certain persons in India.

Mr. Buchanan: The report of the Commission, with the Government of India's orders on it, was presented to Parliament in 1905 [Cd. 2478], and in the Resolution of Lord Curzon's Government a full statement will be found of the reforms adopted. These comprise better pay for all grades, restriction of investigating work to well-paid officers, and provision for systematic training of the police. The supervision of police work in all its stages has also been made much more effective by an increase of supervising and inspecting officers; and an efficient department of criminal investigation to deal with organised crime has been constituted.

### CHARGE ON THE INDIAN EXCHEQUER FOR SOMALILAND OPERATIONS.

Mr. Ashley asked the Under Secretary of State for India: What has been the charge cast on the Indian Exchequer by the operations in Somaliland during the current financial year.

Mr. Buchanan: No part of the cost of the operations referred to is borne by Indian revenues.

### DEPORTATION OF INDIAN AGITATORS.

On Tuesday, March 9, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the public appeal issued by Mr. Krishna Mitra shortly before his deportation, urging his fellow-countrymen to avoid crime, terrorising, and wrongdoing, was regarded by the Government of India as unlawful or criminal, or whether he committed any other act forbidden by the law of India before his deportation was authorised; and, if not, upon what ground was he deported.

Mr. Buchanan: As I have stated on several occasions, Mr. Mitra and others were arrested under the Regulation of 1818, because the Government of India were satisfied that their seclusion was necessary for the security of the British dominions in India from internal commotion. The Secretary of State considers it undesirable to make any statement as to the particular grounds on which action was taken in each case. The Government of India were aware, as I stated last week, of the newspaper article referred to in the question.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald: Will the right hon. gentleman state to this House specifically whether any complaint has ever been alleged against this gentleman as a newspaper editor, or against his newspaper or against him, in relation to any public pronouncement which he has made.

Mr. Buchanan: I am not able to answer that question.

Sir H. Cotton: Has not this paper always been conspicuous in advocating peaceful measures and denouncing resorts to force?

Mr. Buchanan: I cannot vouch for the accuracy of the statement of my hon. friend.

Mr Mackarness asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether any of the nine British subjects in India who in December last were deported without charge or trial and are still in prison had ever been previously convicted of any crime, or had committed any breach of the law; and if not whether this circumstance was taken into consideration by the Government of India before authorising their deportation.

Mr. Buchanan: The Secretary of State is not aware who her any of the nine persons had ever been convicted of any crime or breach of the law, if any of them had been so convicted the fact would be undoubtedly known to the Government of India.

Mr. Rees: Were these persons deported rather on account of their convictions than their previous convictions? (Laughter)

Mr. Greenwood asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether Mr. Satish Chatterjee, who has recently been deported in India without charge or trial is a professor in the Brajo Mohun Institution at Barisal, a college affiliated to the University of Calcutta; whether he has been alleged by the University authorities to have taught anything of an illegal or objectionable character; and, if not, what conduct on his part has been held by the Government to justify his being deprived of his liberty.

Mr. Buchanan: The answer to the first question is in the affirmative; as to the second, the Secretary of State has no information. As regards the last part of the question, I would refer the hon. member to the answer I have just given to a similar question about Mr. Mitra.

Mr. Mackarness: Is it the intention of the Secretary of State at any time to make known to the House of Commons on what ground action has been taken? (Cheers.)

Mr. Buchanan: On behalf of the Secretary of State I cannot make any promise of that sort. (Opposition cheers.)

Sir H. Cotton: Was the real cause of the deportation of these gentlemen that they had interested themselves in what is called the boycott of British goods?

Mr. Buchanan: I cannot accept that interpretation.

Mr. Keir Hardie: Were any of these men ever suspected of being criminals until the agitation in connection with the partition of Bengal? Was not that the cause of these men taking part in public life?

Mr. Buchanan: I do not think the partition of Bengal has anything to do with the matter.

Mr. Bell: Is it to be laid down as the future policy of the Cabinet that the House of Commons is not to be informed on these exceedingly important constitutional questions? Are we to understand that the policy of the Cabinet is not to tell the House why such action has been taken? (Cheers.)

Mr. Buchanan: I have given the fullest possible information on behalf of the Secretary of State which it is in his power to give in the interest of the Government of India. (Cheers.)

Mr. Bell: After the replies of the Under Secretary—(cries of "Order")—I wish to ask again whether this novel policy of denying to the House of Commons any knowledge of the motives for the acts of the Executive in India is to be adopted in future as the policy of the Cabinet? (Hear, hear).

Mr. Buchanan: I have denied no information to the House of Commons which it is in my power, in the position I occupy, to give. (Cheers.)

Mr. Rees: May I ask whether it is not the fact that institutions like the Brajo Mohun Institution at Barisal have been of late notorious centres of sedition; and whether Mr. Satish Chatterjee is not one of those who talk more than enough? (Laughter.)

Mr. Keir Hardie: Is it not the case that the reports of the Government inspectors with regard to this institution have always shown the highest possible results?

Mr. Price: Is it not the usual parliamentary practice to give the House of Commons such information as has been asked for in the public interest?

Mr. Buchanan: That is what I have endeavoured to do. With regard to questions as to the details of the work of the institution, I must ask for notice.

Sir Edward Grey: I am not aware whether it would be convenient to move the adjournment of the House to call attention to the refusal of a Minister to give the grounds for any action he may take as a responsible Minister.

The Deputy Speaker: I do not think that it is competent. A Minister cannot be forced to give an answer when he declines on the ground of public policy.

Sir William Collins asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether in cases of deportation under the Regulation of 1818 by the Governor General in Council in India any information is conveyed to the persons deported beyond the statement contained in the warrant, to the effect that for good and sufficient reasons the Governor-General in Council has seen fit to place such person or persons under personal restraint; and whether the grounds of the determination, which from time to time must come under revision, are made known to the person deported, so as to enable him to exercise the right provided under the regulation in question freely to bring to the notice of the Governor-General in Council and circumstances relating to the grounds of his deportation.

Mr. Buchanan: No information beyond that contained in the warrant is given to the person arrested. He is also aware that action has been taken under the Regulation which provides that such arrests can be made in order to secure a portion of his Majesty's dominions from internal commotion.

Sir W. Collins: Could the right hon. gentleman say what is the value of the rights secured to deported persons freely to make representations as to the grounds of their deportation if no information as to those grounds is given to them. (Hear.)

Mr. Buchanan: Under the limitations of the information conveyed to them they have full and ample opportunities, of which I believe they avail themselves of making representations.

Mr. Mackarness: Is it not the fact that Mr. Lajpat Rai has twice asked the grounds on which he was deported and has been twice refused the information?

Mr. John Robertson asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether it has been decided by the Secretary of State to prohibit the British subjects in India, who have recently been deported without charge or trial, from serving on the provincial councils to be established under the Indian Councils Bill; and, if so, upon what ground such a prohibition is based.

Mr. Buchanan: As the Secretary of State announced last week, the question of the qualifications for membership of Legislative Councils is still under consideration.

Mr Scott asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether Mr. Ashwini Kumar Dutt, who has been deported and imprisoned in India without charge or trial is a Master of Arts and Bachelor of Laws of the University of Calcutta; whether he is also the founder of a large college with a high school section at Barisal, which is affiliated to the University; whether he has been several times elected chairman of the municipality of Barisal; whether he has frequently been engaged in organising measures for relief in times of cholera outbreaks and other public calamities; and, if so, whether these matters were considered by the Secretary of State before he sanctioned deportation.

Mr. Buchanan: The Government of India was doubtless aware of Mr. Ashwini Kumar Dutt's position and attainments when he was arrested under the regulation.

Dr. Rutherford asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether it is the intention of the Government of India to attach any electoral or civil disqualification to the British subjects in that country who have been imprisoned and deported without charge or trial; and if so what is the nature of the disqualification and upon what grounds it is to be imposed.

Mr. Buchanan: As I stated just now, the question of eligibility for the Legislative Councils is under consideration, and the Secretary of State is not prepared at present to make any announcement on the subject.

### ARREST OF SCHOOLBOYS.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Under Secretary of State for India; Whether he is aware that some twelve boys, mostly schoolboys, aged thirteen years and upwards, have been arrested from seven villages under warrants issued by the sub-divisional officer of Madaripore. Mr. Soames, and that when the district magistrate was applied to on behalf of the boys for bail he stated he knew nothing of the matter and sent on the application to Mr. Soames, if so can he state the reasons why these boys were arrested; why it was that the head officer of the district did not know the arrests were to be made; and whether the boys are on bail or still in prison.

Mr. Buchanan: The Secretary of State has no information on the subject, Sub-divisional magistrates are authorised to act independently of district magistrates in ordering arrests.

### THE NAGPORE CONGRESS.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the order to suppress the Nagpore Congress issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Nagpore was in the first place submitted to the higher authorities, with no reasons for the suppression; if not has a deputy commissioner power, on the evidence of the police, to decide as to whether the resolutions to be discussed at a public congress are seditious; and whether, in view of the danger of all public meetings being proclaimed because a Government official may disagree with items on an agenda, the Government of India will take steps to issue an instruction in such matters for the general guidance of the police and officials.

Mr Buchanan: The Secretary of State has no official information to enable him to answer the first question. From the terms of the proclamation it is clear that the magistrate acted, not on the grounds indicated in the question, but under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, which deals with meetings that it is believed might endanger human life, or lead to riot or serious disturbance. The higher judicial authorities could have been appealed to, if those responsible for the meeting considered that the magistrate's action was not covered by that section.

### HOUSE SEARCHES IN CALCUTTA.

Mr O'Grady asked whether the right hon. gentleman was aware that a series of house searches were being carried out by the police in Calcutta, and that these raids were on the houses of some of the most respected residents in the town, many of whom were large landowners whose stake in the country was enough to prevent them having any association with crime or against authority; and whether, in view of the annoyance, indignity, and loss incurred, he would suggest to the Government of India that when the police applied for search warrants they should give an undertaking that should a raid fail to provide material for legal prosecution, the parties suffering should be indemnified if they prayed for the same.

### AN OBJECTIONABLE PHOTOGRAPH.

Mr W. Redmond asked the Secretary of State for War whether his attention had been called to a photograph reproduced in the "Graphic" of last week in which a number of British soldiers were grouped behind the dead bodies of two Dacoit leaders; and whether he would give orders that British troops in India were not to pose for photographs with dead bodies laid out before them.

Mr Buchanan: The Secretary of State has seen the photograph alluded to by the hon. member. He considers the photograph to be an objectionable one, and he will draw the attention of the Government of India to it.

### ASIATICS AND THE COLONIES.

Mr O. Harmsworth asked the Under Secretary for the Colonies whether, having regard to the difficulties that had arisen and continued to arise in connection with the immigration of Asiatics into the self-governing colonies of the Crown he would consider the desirability of enlarging the scope of the reference to the committee that had recently been appointed to consider the question of the emigration from India to the Crown Colonies, so as to embrace the larger problem, and with a view to the establishment of a general policy for the empire.

Col. Seely: No, sir, it is not proposed to enlarge the scope of the reference as the question of Indian immigration into the self governing colonies involves considerations of a much larger character. I may add that none of the self governing colonies have asked for an inquiry of the kind proposed.

### PERSIA.

Major Anstruther-Gray asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he could furnish any information as to the condition of affairs at Tabraz, Ispahan, and other towns in Persia; whether the interests of British subjects werein any danger; and whether his Majesty's Government intended to take any action.

Sir E. Grey: I can add but little to the telegrams which have recently appeared in the public Press. Outward calm is maintained at Teheran, but Tabriz is in the state of civil war, and Ispahan is in the hands of the Bakhtrams, who are maintaining order. Bread and provisions are becoming scarce at Tabriz, and I have warned the Persian Government that we shall hold them responsible should any harm be fall the Consulate owing to the action of the Shah's troops. The situation at Resht is also causing anxiety. The interests of British subjects are of course adversely affected by the anarchical state of the country, and, as has already been stated, we shall continue to use our influence on behalf of such measures as seem likely to improve the situation.

Mr. Dillon: Is it true that the Shah's troops have cut the Indian telegraph in Persia?

Sir E. Grey: Yes, I understand that did happen two or three days ago.

### CUTTING THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Lynch asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether he can give any information as to the cutting of the Indo-European telegraph line by royalist troops between Tabriz and the Russian frontier; and have any representations been made to the Shah's Government.

Sir Edward Grey: The answer to the first question is in the affirmative. The company is not a British one, and I am informed that the Russian Government, who are more directly interested, have already made the necessary representations to the Persian Government and it is proposed to await the result.

### THE DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE

On Thursday March 11, Dr. Rutherford asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the attention of the Secretary of State has been drawn to paragraph 312 of the Report of the Royal Commission on Decentralisation in India, in which mention is made of a complaint by Sir John Hewitt, the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, with reference to the encroachments of the Director of Criminal Intelligence upon his sphere of administration; will he state what are precisely the duties attached to the post in question; and whether, in view of the fact that the Commissioners comment upon the reception of similar complaints from other provinces as to what is regarded as the undesirable activity of this officer, it is proposed to afford him other facilities for justifying his existence.

Mr. Buchanan: The Secretary of State has seen the paragraph referred to. The duties of the Director of Criminal Intelligence include the collection of information regarding organised forms of crime, such as the operations of gangs of robbers working over large areas, and the like offences. With regard to the third question, the paragraph in the report explains how the complaints referred to arose, and expresses the belief, in which the Secretary of State concurs, that the Director is "a distinctly valuable agency" in discharge of the functions of his office.

## DIVINE SERVICE.

5TH SUNDAY IN LENT.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-45 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral.—Woodward in E. Flat.
Hymns.—96, 520, 321.
5 30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Preacher—The Lord Bishop of the Diocese.
Canticles.—Chants 41 and 43.
Hymns.—160, 96, 321.
Collections for the Choir Fund.

Wednesdays and Fridays, Choral Evensong 6-30 p.m.
Daily Matins at 8-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-45 p. m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

The Afghan Memorial Church.

8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
Hymns.—109, 556, 107.
11 a.m.—Parade Service.
Hymns.—112, 107, 197.
3-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—106, 254, 631

WEEK DAYS.

8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist, Tuesday.
10 a. m.—Matins—Daily.
Communicants' Guild Monthly Service, Friday, 6 p.m.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8-30 a.m.—Choral Celebration of the Holy Communion.
Hymns.—107. 178, Part 3.
5-15 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—332, 495, 111, 200, 109.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a. m.—Matins and Litany.
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral).
Preacher—Rev. Father Langmore.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong (Choral).
Preacher—Rev. Father Nicholson.
Alms for Diocesan Church Society.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.

The Seamen's Church.
Hours of Service.

Daily, 8-30 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Sundays.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
11 a. m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, Wandby Road.

8-30 a. m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—United Service.
(St. Andrew's Church.)
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Rev. Dr. Mackichan.
Hymns.—18, 520, 371.
Psalm.—XLIII.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH, BELASIS ROAD,

Opposite the Byculla Club.
Minister—Rev. H. E. Barrell.
Sunday.
9 a.m. and 6-30 p.m.—Preaching Services.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a. m.—Parade Service.
Preacher, Rev. R. O. Jenkins, B. Sc.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Preacher, Rev. J. F. Edwards.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p. m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a. m.—Preacher, Rev. J. F. Edwards.
6-30 p. m.—Preacher, Rev. R. O. Jenkins, B. Sc.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Lansdowne Road, Apollo under.
11 a. m.—Preacher, The Pastor.
6-30 p.m.—Preacher, The Pastor.

A PETITION signed by 109 members of Convocation has been addressed to the Hebdomadal Council of Oxford University, asking that the Herbert Spencer lectureship endowed in 1904 by Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma, M.A., of Balliol College, the present editor of the "Indian Sociologist," may be abolished, and that the money may be returned to Mr. Krishnavarma. The signatures to the petition include the names of the Warden of All Souls, the President of Trinity, the Provost of Worcester, the Master of Balliol, the Rector of Exeter, Professor Dicey, Professor Firth, and Professor Oman. This action has been taken in consequence of the letter from Mr. Krishnavarma, headed "Indian Anarchism in England," and published in the "Times" of Feb. 20, 1909.

## THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, March 6.

The following acting sub-lieutenants have been confirmed in the rank of sub-lieutenant in his Majesty's fleet:—K R Farquharson Feb 29.

War Office, March 9.

Regular Forces.

Establishments.

School of Military Engineering—Major A H Dumaresq, R E to be a chief instructor, vice Major C W Davy (Feb. 13).

Cavalry.

2nd Life Guards—Lieut A. M. Vandeleur to be captain, vice Sir G. L. L. B. Prescot, Bart., resigned (March 6).

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Brevet Col. T. J. W. Prendergast, on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel, is placed on the Half-pay List (March 8).

Infantry.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.)—Capt. H. St O Wilkins to be major, vice A W Taylor, promoted. Supernumerary Capt W D Wright, V C, is restored to the Establishment in succession to Major H St. O Wilkins, who holds a Staff appointment (March 2).

The Norfolk Regt.—Capt F J E Archer is seconded for service under the Colonial Office (Feb 20). Lieut. H L Willett to be captain vice J L Clarke seconded (Feb 13).

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Inf.)—Capt A B Whatman D S O, to be major, vice W O Cox, placed on retired pay. Supernumerary Capt T F Ritchie is restored to the Establishment, vice A B Whatman, D.S.O. (Feb 25).

The Royal Irish Regt.—Lieut J W Thomson-Glover reverts to the rank of second lieutenant, at his own request, in view of admission to the Indian Army (Feb 17).

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Capt C A Ball-Acton resigns his commission (March 10).

The King's Own Scottish Borderers—Second Lieut. H. G L Mayne to be lieutenant, vice A. E. Burnett, promoted (Dec. 17).

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf.—Second Lieut. E. G. M. Porcelli to be lieutenant, vice F. L. Hingston, promoted (Feb. 12.)

The Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—Lieut. C. W. W. Sande, to be adjutant, vice Capt. J. B. Wells, D. S. O (March 10).

The King's (Shropshire Light Inf.)—Capt. G. Meynell to be major, vice J. R. O'Connell, retired (March 6).

The King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Lieut. A. D. Barton is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List, on account of ill-health (March 10).

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt.)—Second Lieut M. H. Beattie to be lieutenant, vice H F. Coddington, seconded (Jan. 1).

The Gordon Highlanders—Lieut. A Cranfurd to be captain, vice M.F.M. Meiklejohn, V. C., seconded (Feb. 13).

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders,—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col A Scott-Elliot, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on the Half-pay List. Major F A MacFarlan to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col A Scott-Elliot (March 9).

The Connaught Rangers—Lieut. T B G F Eames to be captain, vice H R G Deacon, appointed adjutant (Feb. 18).

The Army Service Corps.

Second Lieut. A H B Ferrier resigns his commission (March 10).

Memoranda.

Col. G A Car, Half-pay List, retires on retired pay (March 10) Brevet Col. T J W Prendergast, Half-pay List, to be colonel (March 8). The undermentioned lieutenant-colonels to be brevet colonels:—T R R Ward, the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt March 7; C Delme-Radcliffe, C M G M V O a military attache March 8; H D A Harkness, C B the Welsh Regt March 9 Qrmr and Honorary Lieut W Church the Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf, is granted the honorary rank of captain March 8.

Reserve of Officers.

Capt A R Cole-Hamilton to be major, and to be retained, at his own request, until he attains the age of 55 years Oct 18, 1902.

Special Reserve.

Infantry.

7th Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt—Second Lieut K R Mathieson resigns his commission Jan 28.

Admiralty, 9th March.

Chief Boatswain Earl Spencer has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet Dated 28th February.

Boatswain George Griffin has been promoted to the rank of Chief Boatswain in His Majesty's Fleet Dated 28th February.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 5th February, 1872.—Chaplain the Reverend William Chadwick Bourchier, M A, has this day been placed on the Retired List at his own request.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Sub-Lieutenant William Henry Farrington Warren to be Lieutenant. Dated 22nd February.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant Harold Reginald Hatch has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 28th September.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve, the undermentioned Officers have this day placed on the Retired List:—

Lieutenant William Sopwith Snelford.
Lieutenant David Berrie.
Lieutenant Montague John Rhodes.
Sub-Lieutenant Harold Hilton Sergeant.

Admiralty, 10th March.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 29th June, 1895—Lieutenant William James Scott has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Commander. Dated 10th March.

Admiralty, 11th March.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 16th July, 1895—Lieutenant Robert Hugh Bogle has this day been placed on the Retired List.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Probationary Sub-Lieutenant Bertie Bath Oram has been confirmed as Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 1st January.

War Office, Whitehall, 13th March.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Major Edmund S H W Eardley-Russell, Royal Artillery from a General Staff Officer, 3rd grade at Head-Quarters, to be a Military Attache and is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst so employed, vice Major H S H Adolphus C A A E G P L L, Duke of Teck, G C V O, 1st Life Guards. Dated 25th February.

Major Frederick Cunliffe Owen, Royal Artillery, to be a General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, at Head Quarters, vice Major E. S. E W. Eardley-Russell, Royal Artillery. Dated 27th February.

Major Frank L Galloway, Royal Artillery, to be a Deputy Assistant-Director at Head-Quarters, vice Brevet Major W. E. Edwards, Royal Artillery. Dated 6th March.

The appointment of Lieutenant Bernard Neame, 18th (Victoria Mary, Princess of Wales's Own) Hussars, is as extra Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of South Australia, and not as stated in the Gazette of 2nd March.

Establishments.

Inspection and Experimental Staff, Captain Cecil J Newton, The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, an Assistant Inspector, to be an Inspector, vice Captain F M Richard, Royal Artillery. Dated 27th February.

Captain Frederick J Byrne, The Connaught Rangers, to be an Assistant Inspector, vice Captain C J Newton. Dated 27th February.

Cavalry.

2nd Life Guards, The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains, under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907. Dated 6th March:—

Hartopp F C A Cradock, Adjutant.
Thomas C Gurney, Adjutant of Yeomanry.

Infantry.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment), Lieutenant Hugh F Lewis is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 20th February.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment), Lieutenant Lancelot H Soames is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 18th February.

Supernumerary Lieutenant Eric C. Norman is restored to the establishment, vice L. H. Soames. Dated 18th February.

The Norfolk Regiment, Lieutenant Robert J. C. Otter to be Captain, vice F. J. E. Archer, seconded. Dated 20th February.

Second Lieutenant Robin Otter to be Lieutenant, vice H. L. Willett, promoted. Dated 13th February.

The Border Regiment, Major Charles E. H. Coosh is placed on retired pay. Dated 11th March.

The Royal Sussex Regiment, Captain Evelyn F. Williams, D. S. O., is restored to the establishment. Adjutant of Indian Volunteers. Dated 1st February.

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment), The appointment as Adjutant of Lieutenant Cleary G M Carter bears date 20th September.

The Durham Light Infantry The seconding for service on the Staff of Captain Bryan C. Fairfax is antedated to 8th November.

The Gordon Highlanders, Second Lieutenant Laurence Carr to be Lieutenant, vice A. Cranfurd promoted. Dated 13th February.

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, Captain Angus Cameron to be Major, vice F A Mac Farlan promoted. Dated 9th March.

The Royal Irish Rifles, Captain Philip G W Eckford retires on retired pay. Dated 13th March.

The Connaught Rangers, The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—

Hugh G. Robertson, vice W D O'Brien, promoted. Dated 5th January.

John L Garstin, vice W Odell, admitted to the Indian Army, and to remain seconded for service in the Army Service Corps. Dated 4th February.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Basil St. J Le Marchant, on completion of his period of service in command of a Battalion, is placed on the Half-pay List. Dated 11th March.

Major Arthur E O Congdon to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel B St J Le Marchant. Dated 11th March.

The Army Service Corps.

The following Captains are seconded for service with the Indian Army. Dated 17th February:—William Brown, Gerald Aylmer.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

The undermentioned Ladies to be Staff Nurses (provisionally). Dated 25th February:—Miss Constance Eveline Aldridge, Miss Margaret Black.

Army Pay Department.

Captain Robert A Haviland, from the Half-pay List, to be Paymaster, with precedence next below Captain J S Bartrum. Dated 13th March.

Memoranda.

Brevet Colonel Basil St J Le Marchant, Half-pay List, to be Colonel. Dated 11th March.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William D Whatman, Half-pay List, retires on retired pay. Dated 13th March.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Brevet Colonels:—Alfred G. Balfour, Commandant Royal Military School of Music. Dated 10th December. Beamish St. J. Barter, The Lincolnshire Regiment. Dated 11th March.

Reserve of Officers.

Captain Colin de Stutevelle Isaacson, from 3rd Battalion, The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment), to be Captain, and to retain the seniority which he held in the Militia. Dated 13th March.

Henry Hay Marshall Harris, late Captain, The Highland Light Infantry, to be Captain. Dated 13th March.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 27th March.

595 PRACTICE.

The Service Class Firing (including the Gatacre Cup Competition) unavoidably postponed on the 21st instant will take place at Mahaluxmi Fort on Sunday the 28th instant at 10-30 a.m.

Dress.—Khaki and Helmets.

596 PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION.

The proficiency examination part II Gunnery will be held on Saturday the 27th instant at 5 p.m. at Mahaluxmi Fort.

597 LAYERS COMPETITION.

The Gun Layers Competition will be held on Saturday the 27th instant at Mahaluxmi Fort at 5 p.m.

599 ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The Annual Distribution of Prizes of the Corps will take place in the Town Hall on Tuesday the 13th April at 9-30 p.m. and will be followed by a Dance.

Dress—Members must either wear Mess Dress or Khaki.

Dress—Officers White.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 27th March.

886. Parades.—Parades will be held daily (except Saturdays and Sundays) at 7-30 a. m. outside the Gymkhana for all Volunteers who have not yet attended 9 drills. The Commanding trusts that all Volunteers who are as yet non-efficients will make an effort to attend.

887. Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing on Monday the 29th instant. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a. m.

888. Prize Distribution.—It is notified for information that the Annual Prize Distribution will take place at the Town Hall on Wednesday the 31st instant at 9 p. m.

The Prize Distribution will be followed by a Dance. Admission will be by invitation only, except as regards members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles who attend in Uniform.

Invitation for friends can be obtained on application to Headquarters.

Dress Officers.—Mess Dress, White.

N. C. Officers and Volunteers.—Mess Dress or Uniform with Forage Caps.

889. "F" Company Prize Shooting Competition will take place at Santa Cruz on Sunday next, the 28th instant. Train leaves Colaba at 6-5 a.m.

890. Arms.—All Rifles and accoutrements to be returned to Head Quarters at once. All ranks are reminded that all arms returned before 12 noon on the 31st instant will count towards the Bayley Challenge Cup.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

MAJOR B. GRANVILLE, late Royal Welsh Fusiliers, died on March 6 at the age of seventy-five. He served in the Crimean War, being present at the battles of the Alma and Inkerman and the siege of Sebastopol. Major Granville received the medal with three clasps for the campaign and the Turkish medal. He took part in the operations in India at the end of 1857 and in 1858, and was present at the relief of the Lucknow garrison and the defeat of the Gwalior Contingent at Cawnpore, obtaining his brevet majority and the medal with two clasps.

MR. Lever, M. P., has propounded to the employees at Port Sunlight a scheme admitting them to share the profits of the undertaking. A trust is to be created, and partnership certificates issued for a million sterling. The certificate: will not be negotiable; and will bear interest at 5 per cent, less than the rate per cent, paid to the holders of ordinary shares. Applicants for certificates must sign a declaration to loyally and faithfully further the Company's interests. It is stated that 1,130 employees will be entitled to share in the first distribution.


GOUT.

6 YEARS CURED.

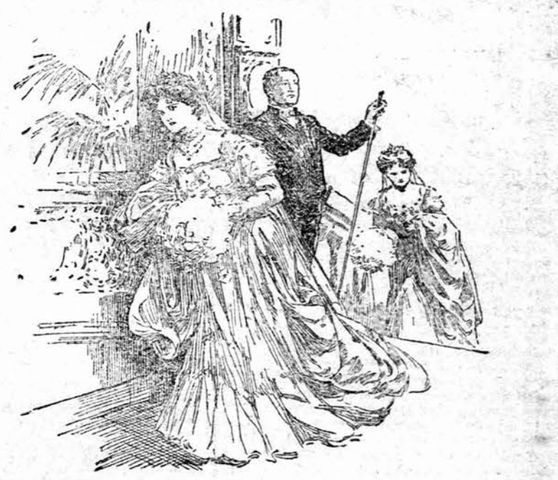
Mr. James Vick, of Avon Cottage, Batheaston, near Bath, England, is well known and highly respected. He writes: "Dear Sirs,—You will remember that about three years ago I called to thank you personally for the good Doan's Backache Kidney Pills had done me. It is now nearly six years since I commenced taking Doan's Pills, and I have never had an attack of the kidney complaint from that time, although I still take a pill now and then as a safeguard, which keeps me all right.

"But for many years I suffered terribly from severe attacks of gout two or three times during each year. Since taking Doan's Backache Kidney Pills I have been entirely free from the gout, and have not suffered as I used to from the severe pains in my back. I surprise all my friends by the good health I enjoy, and I feel better now than I did forty years ago: that is saying good deal, for I am 79 years of age. My friends say I am a wonderful man to do what I do.

"I only hope my testimony will be of help to others. Yours very truly, (Signed) James Vick."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 bottles for Rs. 10-8, or from Doan's Medicine Store Ltd., Bombay.

A CELEBRATED BEAUTY



Head Pains, Gout, Lassitude—

Readers *see for themselves* that those in a position to *pick and choose*—who her they are Royal Personages, popular celebrities, experienced doctors, nurses, athletes, &c.—without exception *unhesitatingly select* Phosferine as the one certain remedy for all nervous disorders. All these distinguished people positively attribute their increased energy, efficiency, or prowess, to the revitalising potency of Phosferine, and their opinion is again confirmed by the celebrated beauty, Mrs. Una de Louth, who finds the wonderful tonic imparts such a delightful feeling of youthful vigour, that she can retain her good looks without the least trouble. Mrs. Una de Louth is deeply grateful for the inestimable service Phosferine rendered her in completely curing gouty head pains, and so effectually dispelling the nervous depression and lassitude which endangered her exceptional beauty, that she has kindly permitted us to publish her happy experience of Phosferine for the benefit of other readers.

Quite driven away.

Mrs. Una de Louth (the beautiful and talented Society reciter, and daughter of a late well known Member of Parliament), writes:—"I have great pleasure in stating that your Phosferine has done more for me than all the doctors, for long standing and severe gouty pains in my head. Indeed, I have had instantaneous relief after taking only a few drops of your wonderful world-famed remedy and I would never be without it in the house again on any consideration—I treasure it among my household gods.

I always find Phosferine helps me and invigorates my system to a wonderful extent, and before acting or reciting have never known it to fail. It is in my opinion a tonic that has marvellous and lasting effect, and all who have tried it agree with me that I do not over-rate it in the least."—8, Lansdowne Square, Hove, Sussex.—November, 2, 1908.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nervous Debility | Neuralgia | Lassitude | Backache |
| Influenza | Maternity Weakness | Neuritis | Rheumatism |
| Indigestion | Premature Decay | Faintness | Quinsy |
| Sleeplessness | Mental Exhaustion | Brain-Fag | Malaria |

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
The Imperial Family of China
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½ 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

*Wholesale Agents:*—
Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co. 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

We have a splendid range of new Knicker Stockings for Golf, Cycling, Shooting, etc.
The most up-to-date style is with Graduated Legs. These are made from fine Yorkshire Wools and are highly recommended. All sizes, from Rs. 8-8 to 3-8.

SMART SOCKS FOR DRESS

In Cash

## BOMBAY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

### Discussing Educational Questions.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Teachers Association, one of the objects of which is to discuss educational questions with a view to the formation of professional opinion thereon, an Educational Conference was held yesterday in the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall, Hornby Road, for the discussion of certain urgent and important questions in connection with Secondary Education.

For the convenience of consideration and reference the topics to be discussed have been arranged under the following heads :—(1) What should form the curriculum of studies in a proper scheme of secondary education? (2) Should girls have the same secondary education as boys? and (3) Is co-education advisable in secondary schools in India.

The subjects for discussion at the sessions of the Conference to-morrow were arranged as under :—

(1) Should there be a public test at the termination of the secondary course? If so, what should be its character? and (2) How far is the present Matriculation Examination suited to the purpose?

The Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Sharp, Director of Public Instruction, had consented to open the proceedings but being unavoidably absent, Mr. P. Wren, Acting Principal, Secondary Teachers' Training College, was called to the chair.

#### THE LATE MISS CLARKE.

Before proceeding with the business the Conference passed the following resolution which was proposed by Mr. MacNee and seconded by Mr. P. N. Wadia :

"That this Conference of Teachers from different parts of the Bombay Presidency records its profound grief at the untimely death of Miss Violet Clarke, and desires to convey to His Excellency the Governor the expression of its deepest sympathy with him in his most pathetic bereavement."

In opening the proceedings the Chairman said that having shortly arrived in the City he had not been able to visit or inspect some of the very good schools of Bombay, but he hoped to be soon acquainted with these schools if the respective headmasters only permitted him to visit them at some convenient time.

#### IMPROVEMENT OF THE CURRICULUM.

Mr. N. G. Welinkar, Superintendent of Municipal Schools in Bombay, read a paper styled : "Suggestions towards Improving the Curriculum of Studies in Secondary Course."

In the course of his paper he said that the results of secondary education in this Presidency had recently attracted a good deal of the attention both of educationists and of the educated public. There was apparently a general feeling of dissatisfaction and disappointment, which found expression in various quarters. Heads of good, well established schools complained that they had no freedom in the choice of subjects of instruction and very little in the methods of teaching on account of the exacting and cramping restrictions imposed by the University entrance test and by the requirements of the Government Educational Code, strict conformity to which was necessary if the school were to receive a Grant-in-aid from Government, which in many cases was absolutely necessary for the continuance of the very life of the school, not to talk of efficiency. From another side they heard the heads of colleges complain that the majority or, if not the majority, certainly a considerable proportion of the freshmen who joined college were so defective in the knowledge of English and in general education that they were utterly unable to follow the teaching imparted in the college, their general level of education being too low for them to take proper advantage of collegiate instruction. From yet another quarter they heard the heads of offices and business firms boldly assert that even their graduate was a fraud from the point of view of fitness for office work or for general business.

This widespread dissatisfaction was certainly not groundless and must in any case cause much searching of heart to those who in various ways were responsible for the organisation or direction of their secondary education. He thought that it would help him in the application of suitable remedies if they endeavoured correctly to diagnose the malady from which secondary education suffered.

What appeared to him to be the most serious defects in the education of the scholars whom their high schools annually send forth into the University or into the world. These defects might be summarised under three main heads : (1) A startling lack of familiarity with the vocabulary and diction of English or, for that matter, even of their own vernacular, making rapid and pleasurable reading impossible ; (2) amazing scantiness of general information ; (3) marked incapacity for the observation of facts and for arriving at conclusions from observed facts, or to put the same thing in another way, incapacity for inductive reasoning.

Having thus briefly set forth the deficiencies in the education of the products of their High Schools, he proceeded to suggest some ways in which the studies in the High School might be modified in order to provide at least a partial remedy for these grave defects. Before doing so, however, he said that he did not forget the serious disadvantages under which the vast majority of their boys and girls laboured in having to obtain instruction through a foreign language. It was a terrible handicap, the severity of which could be fully realised only by those who had gone through the process. This educational evil was inherent in the very nature of a system of English education for Indians, and being of so fundamental a character must be presupposed in all educational deliberations. Its recognition should teach them to be moderate in their expectations regarding results and should shew them the futility of applying to Indian education the standards which were wisely and rightly applied to education in England where the language spoken by the people formed the staple of education and the tremendous difficulty of acquiring a foreign language practically for all intellectual and educational purposes did not exist. Indeed, the first problem in the consideration and adjustment of the secondary course of instruction had reference to the best means of overtaking this tremendous task of achieving a difficult and perplexing foreign language.

In order to insure grammatical and phraseological correctness, they devoted on an average one hour of their time every day of the school year throughout the secondary course of four years normal duration. One hour out of a total of five working hours, that was one-fifth of the whole teaching time, was sacrificed to English Grammer and idiom alone. What valuable victims were sacrificed at the altar of English grammar! That a boy's English should be absolutely faultless in grammar and should show knowledge of English idiom were points of honour with their high schools, for which they were prepared to sacrifice all besides! The dull mechanical soul-sickening grind went on incessantly from day to day, from the time the hapless lad entered the high school to the time he left it. And what was the result? The scholar wrote pefectly grammatical and demi-hieratic English by the time he arrived at Matriculation, but to the English language and its vast and wondrous literature he was a total stranger.

This defect must be remedied and the schools must prepare their pupils so as to enable them to read literature with ease and fair rapidity, in other words they must put them in a position to know about literature and to be able to enjoy it and appreciate it when they left school. The importance of this reform was greater than they might be inclined at first sight to imagine. In education, literature was the most effective instrument of training the imagination, elevating the emotions and refining the taste. It was, in fact, the most moralising or humanising among all school studies and a boy who, on finishing at the High School, was not able to read and enjoy good literature (it might be in his own vernacular and much better so), had had his education neglected in a most important particulars.

Now the way to secure this most necessary object was to reduce the time given in the high schools to pure linguistic teaching as distinguished from the teaching of literature. He thought in a school where right methods were adopted a boy's grammar should be quite sound and safe at the termination of the 2nd year in the high school course ; a year more might be devoted to the study of diction, by which he meant idiomatic phrases and expressions in common use. This much of grammar was ample. The direct teaching of English idiom was mere waste of time. The attempt to make Indian boys and girls pronounce English exactly like English boys and girls and to give them the easy idiomatic style and manner of the English child showed misdirection of energy and was doomed to failure. They must be content with a fair average of attainments in these directions. He would think more highly of the attainments of a boy who showed good power of description and narration and gave evidence of a fair amount of general reading, even if he should occasionally fall into a grammatical error or commit an offence against idiom, than he should of a boy whose grammar and idiom were perfectly sound but who had no command of language and showed no acquaintance with books or things. He thought their Primary course of instruction should be shortened by a year, which under present arrangements was practically wasted; six months in the infant class and six months in the first vernacular were ample for all useful education. He then dwelt at some length suggesting the improvements.

#### SCIENCE IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Mr. J. D. Bharda, Joint Principal, New High School, read a paper on "Science in Secondary Schools."

In the course of his paper he stated that he could see that no reasons were given by the University Commission which had recommended the abolition of science teaching in the schools. Thanks to the efforts of His Excellency Sir George Clarke, the question of science teaching had once more come to the front and the Governor's zeal for improving the scientific education in this Presidency deserved generous recognition at their hands, even though they might not agree with all the details. The letter recommended among other things that the subjects of chemistry and astronomy be eliminated from the College entrance examination and in their place nature-study and elementary hygiene be substituted. After a careful examination of the suggestions he remarked that it would be a highly mischievous thing to drop an important subject from their school curriculum, simply because it was not taught as efficiently as it could be. If that plea were to be accepted, he was afraid that they should have to drop teaching almost every important subject. If science were to form a part of their school curriculum—and he unhesitatingly asserted it must—it would be a pity if they were so faint-hearted as to advocate its removal from their schools on the ground that they could not do it adequate justice, and all this in spite of the fact that other civilised countries were exerting their utmost to give science teaching its proper place in their schools. They must try to find out how they could do the work. He suggested that the school-teachers did not receive any assistance in the form of suggestions from those gentlemen, who condemned their science-teaching, as to how to improve it. Was their science-teaching so bad after all? He could say from personal experience that it was not so bad now as it was before and it was gratifying to see that their teachers were beginning to form a juster estimate of its value and they were gradually improving their methods. That there was ample room and pressing necessity for reforms nobody could deny, but the fault lay at the door of the course of studies, the appliances for teaching and the teacher.

Mr. H. D. Chhatrapatti, Headmaster, New English School, Ahmedabad, presented a paper on "Some Thoughts Regarding Studies in a Scheme of Secondary Education," which in his absence was taken as read.

#### EUROPEAN HIGH SCHOOLS IN INDIA.

Miss A. E. Kimmins, Principal, Girls' High School, Panchgani, had forwarded a paper on "European High Schools in India," which in her absence was read by Mrs. Anderson.

Miss Kimmins in her paper stated that public opinion was at last waking up to the injustice caused by neglect and indifference on the part of the official, mercantile, and military class, to the needs of the domiciled Europeans. They were handicapped primarily by climate with its attendant evils of want of stamina, hardihood and grit. Again, by the lack of equal competition with those of their own class with the general "roughing" that boys and girls of all classes underwent to a certain extent in the sterner climate. The enervating softness with which boys and girls of pure European parentage were brought up in India could have but serious detrimental results on the mental, physical and moral fibre of the children.

She thought that if the pupils were to compete with those at Home, their educational code must be elastic enough to allow of preparing the children from the beginning on the Cambridge syllabus. She doubted very much if Domestic Economy as was taught in schools in India was of any practical use. One had only to read through some of the examination papers to convince him that European Domestic Economy books were a great failure in Indian Schools. In order to make this subject a success it must be viewed from a swadeshi standpoint. Why not introduce for girls practical cooking lessons (at any rate as an alternative) with practical lessons in cutting and making and washing blouses—these delicate but necessary parts of a woman's attire and which suffered so terribly in the hands of the ordinary dhobi. Did they not carry the idea, she asked, of manual labour being impossible in this country too far? She was strongly of opinion that Indian History should be taught in Anglo-Indian Schools. What they wanted to avoid was too hard and fast rules in the Government code, by insisting on certain subjects that would interfere with the public examinations for which the schools prepared, whether it be the Cambridge locals, the School Final or Matriculation. To quote Miss Beale : "If the school curriculum and examination are so far out of harmony that a large amount of special preparation is required, either the curriculm is at fault or the examination an evil."

Mr. K. P. Upadhia, of Nariad High School, gave an interesting account of the reforms proposed to be introduced in secondary education. He paid a warm tribute to His Excellency for promoting science education in this Presidency.

A discussion then followed and the Chairman in summing up the proceedings remarked that examinations were the bane of students. If he could help it he would abolish all examinations at once. Their aim was to develop observation and reason. But as it was, their time was lost in being taught subjects which were of little use to them in after life. They should make it a point to improve the character and inculcate the necessity of discipline and self-government among the pupils.

The Sessions then adjourned.

### SECOND SESSION.

The second sessions of the Educational Conference was held yesterday afternoon, the Rev. R. Scott, Professor of English, Wilson College, presiding. Two papers were read at the session, one by Miss Simpkinson, Lady Superintendent, Frere Fletcher School, on "In a Secondary School, should the subjects of Instruction for girls be the same as those for boys;" and the other by Mr. M. K. Patel, senior teacher, Young Ladies High School, on "How Far should the Education of girls be differentiated from that of boys?"

#### SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

In the course of her paper Miss Simpkinson said that by the term secondary school, she concluded that they meant one in which instruction was given to children who were not likely to continue their studies after the age of 16 or at least 18. It was possible that some of their pupils would proceed later to the University, but this would be the exception and not the rule. On the other hand they hoped that they would not be withdrawn while mere children as in the case of the Primary School. The pupils would be admitted from the age of five and it was possible that those entering young would stay in the school for about 12 years. Roughly speaking she should divide the time into three periods of four years. For the first four years she should make absolutely no difference between the studies and recreations of boys and girls, and by the age of nine they ought to be able to satisfy the requirements of Standard II (English-Teaching Code). For the first two years they would have been in the kindergarten or preparatory class learning to use their eyes and fingers with very little mental pressure. For the next two they would have been occupied in acquiring the elements of reading, writing and arithmetic, interspersed with object lessons, singing, drawing, drill and plenty of games in the outer air if possible. Boys as well as girls would have learnt to use a needle, hemming and seaming with coloured cotton to begin with. It seemed to her highly desirable to make boys sew up to this age as it was a safe employment for their fingers and would enable them to do any necessary mending for themselves in after life if there was no woman to do it for them. For the next four years (from 9 to 13) their lessons should be mainly the same, but with a view to practical utility in later life the girls would have to give time to needle work while the boys took up rather different manual occupations. Also their physical training would be somewhat different. She did not herself think that girls should be urged to do violent gymnastics though she was a strong advocate of their taking plenty of exercise and this out-of-doors if possible. She should wish them to play hockey and cricket as well as tennis and badminton and to jump and run races by all means if they desired to do so. It was a great pity when girls took it into their heads that they were too old to run and still more when their idea for exercise was to pace a compound together talking sentimental nonsense or hanging round some adored teacher, but football for instance was a doubtful thing for them. However, as long as they played for the games' sake and not for competition she should not interdict it. It was when a game became a show that they were likely to overstrain themselves. Also she should give them plenty of drill and dancing, especially at the seasons when they could not be out-of-doors much. With regard to their mental culture during this period she should give them exactly the same as boys. Women were often accused of being illogical and this was hardly to be wondered at if their reasoning powers had not been trained in youth. She should wish all girls as well as boys to learn at least the elements of Latin Grammar. She should certainly teach girls Elementary Geometry to make them see the necessity of clear definitions and correct reasoning. This subject they would probably begin with advantage at 11 or 12. They now came to the third period of school life beginning at 13 or thereabouts. At this stage she should distinctly allow girls to begin to specialise if they showed any predilections. For two years more she should not let them absolutely drop any subject. No distinction needed to be made between boys and girls, as it seemed to her to be a question of individual ability rather than of sex. For the last two years of school life she should let girls take only the subjects for which they had shown some aptitude, and try to teach them how to study these for themselves. In this way she should hope to train them to read alone later, and not to leave off learning because they were not able to continue their studies at a University. In conclusion, she said, they must all deplore the fact that examinations were looked upon by some as the sole aim and object of learning. As teachers, they could do much to discourage this false idea, as being quite contrary to the real purpose of education, which was to train and develop the faculties of their pupils and help them to grow up into women who would do useful work in the world whether in the privacy of their own homes or in a more public sphere.

#### SHOULD GIRLS HAVE THE SAME EDUCATION AS BOYS.

Mr. M. K. Patel, Senior Teacher, Young Ladies' High School, in the course of his lecture said that they were on the eve of great educational reforms. And among the educational problems that had come to the front was the question whether girls should have the same education as boys. The Oriental doctrines with reference to women and the doctrines of all those bigoted, narrow-minded people who were generally opposed to female education, were that man was intended for the world, woman for the home. But as a matter of fact this theory was not correct. They could not shut their eyes to the facts of daily life. It seemed to be quietly assumed by many well-meaning men that all women married and were provided for by their husbands ; whilst nothing was more plainly to be seen by those who would open their eyes than these three facts, namely, that a very large number of women did not and could not marry, that of those who did marry, a very considerable proportion were not supported by their husbands ; and that upon a very large number of widows the burden of self-maintenance and of the maintenance of their children was thrown. It was an absolute necessity of their present social condition that women should have as free admission to professionel training as men. Under the circumstances, the freedom to acquire knowledge must be enjoyed by men and women in an equal degree and they must be allowed to occupy the same position in society. The position of a women was the test of a nation's culture. Among all uncivilised races the woman was looked upon as a burden. In India there were insuperable obstacles in the way of giving to girls the same educational advantages as were enjoyed by boys. In the past quarter of a century the Parsis had completely emancipated their women from purdah traditions and had accepted for their girls the advantages of learning as unreservedly as for their boys. But among the Hindus and Mahomedans, female education was held in slight esteem even now Among the Hindus some education was held to be indispensable, but how much was an open question. A brief course of instruction beginning late and ending early was believed to constitute complete education for Hindu girls. Comparatively few went beyond the fifth standard owing to the prevailing custom of child-marriage. The case of the Hindus was little better than the Mahomedans. It appeared that the right to a proper educational training was admitted by Indian parents. Now the question was :—What should be the quality and quantity of that training? The education required for boys and girls was the same in all its broader and more essential features. Illiterate and narrow-minded people continually cried out that the present system of education pursued in our girls' schools was calculated to convert their girls into boys.

But the question was whether certain qualities which were known as feminine should be allowed to differentiate between the education for boys and girls, so far as to make female education altogether inefficient and worthless. He did not contend that women were to forego a training in all those subjects which were essentially feminine. All these subjects must not be taught at the expense of mental culture acquired by means of books. Now a few words with regard to the quantity. Any system that endangered the health of the girls stood self condemned. The importance and usefulness of regular physical exercise had been brought home to their minds. The University authorities ought to lessen the burden of girls preparing for the Matriculation Examination.

The Chairman addressing the meeting said that the paper read by Miss Simpkinson was a very useful and thoughtful one. The paper read by Mr. Patel was also vigorous and interesting. There were two main purposes of education, namely disciplinary and useful. The first included mental training, and no less than mental training, moral training, which should be the constant aim of all instruction. The primary purpose of education was to make them think true, live true and speak true. Coming to the second, namely the useful purpose, he would say that whatever they learnt should have an immediate and direct bearing on their life. Boys had to be taught things which might prove them useful in life, girls should be so taught as to make them perfect women.

A discussion followed, in which Mrs. Anderson of the Mahim Scottish Orphanage, Miss Wilson of the Girgaon Girls High School, Miss Simpkinson of the Frere Fletcher School and Mr. Upadhya of Nariad took part.

Here Dr. Scott left the chair, which was then occupied by Father Martin.

Mr. Velinker said that it was agreed that the quality of education given to girls should in no way be inferior to that given to boys. But it did not follow that the girls should be taught the same subjects that the girls were taught. He thought literature and history should be the only common subjects for boys and girls.

Father Martin observed that the curriculum for those girls who went up for the Matriculation and higher examinations should be the same as that for boys. But as regarded the curriculum for girls who did not desire to go up for higher examination the subjects, he thought, should not be the same as those for boys.

On the motion of Mr. J. D. Bharda, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Dr. Scott and Father Martin.

The Conference then adjourned till to-day.

---

General Zabardast Khan, Commanding the Afghan troops at Ahmar and on the Eastern Kafiristan border, died recently. He has been succeeded by General Wali Mahomed Khan from Kahi.

# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

## HIGH COURT.

### APPELLATE SIDE.

### KILLING WITH SPEARS : THE DEMON OF CASTE.

*Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.*

Imperator vs. Kanu Pamu.

Their lordships have disposed of the appeal of the accused, who was convicted by Mr. W. Baker, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, of murder and committing house trespass in order to commit an offence punishable with death. For the former offence accused was sentenced to transportation for life, and for the latter offence to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. It was ordered that the latter sentence should not take effect unless the sentence of transportation for life was set aside on appeal.

The appellant, accused No. 1, and three others were charged with the murder of one Mulu Kanbhai at a hamlet of Antroli, on the 19th July last ; and the appellant and two others were charged with house trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with death, by entering the house of the deceased Mulu, in order to kill his wife, Bai Suraj, at the same time and place. Originally accused No. 1 only was charged with the murder, but after he was committed for trial, evidence was adduced against the other accused, and proceedings were taken against them. The two cases were, therefore, consolidated, as they related to the same murder, and the evidence was the same. The facts of the case were these : All the parties were Charans, but the deceased belonged to an inferior, and the accused to a superior division of the caste. Deceased had been outcasted. No. 2 had a daughter named Suraj, a young widow. The deceased contracted a "natra" or second marriage with her, which was regarded as a disgrace by the accused. Accused No. 1, though apparently not a relation, had been living for the last ten years in the house of No. 2, whom he assisted in cultivation. The accused threatened Mulu and Suraj, who complained to the Patel, who sent them to the Sub-Inspector. The latter called the parties, and warned them not to create a disturbance. They promissed not to do so. A few days afterwards, accused No. 1 was washing his clothes at the village well about 10 a. m., when the deceased came by, accompanied by his nephew, Rambhai, a child of five. Accused No. 1 asked how he dared show his face. A fight ensued in which the who was a young man, got the better of accused No. 1 and threw him down. A cry was raised, when accused Nos. 2, 3, and 4, came and set on the deceased, threw him down and killed him using spears and sticks. After this, accused No. 1 and accused Nos. 4, and 5, leaving the deceased dead by the well, rushed to his house in order to kill his wife, Suraj. The latter saw them coming and barred the door. They tried to break open the door with an axe, but failing to do so, got over the wall from the adjoining house. Suraj concealed herself in a grain jar, behind which she hid the child Rambhai. They searched for her, but failed to find her. They then went away and accused No. 1 went off to Kapadwauj and gave himself up to the Police for the murder of the deceased. These acts were done in broad daylight in the presence of witnesses, who were afraid to interfere or even to give information. A relation of the deceased made a report to the Police Patel. Subsequently Suraj was released from her house, and an investigation commenced. The Sessions Judge, disagreeing with the assessors, found that accused No. 1, whether by himself or aided by others, killed the deceased and that he was guilty of murder and of the other offence. The other accused were found not guilty of either offence. The medical evidence proved that the deceased's death was due to fracture of the skull. He was a young man, and all his internal organs were healthy.

There could be no doubt, said the Sessions Judge, that the deceased's death was due to violence. The deceased belonged to an inferior, while the accused No. 1 and Suraj belonged to a higher division of the caste. It was stated by all the witnesses that girls of the higher division were not given in marriage to men of the inferior division. Deceased had some years ago contracted a "natra" with his deceased brother's widow, which was contrary to the custom of the caste, and he was, therefore, outcasted and made to put her away. It was also stated to be contrary to the custom of the caste to take a girl from the same village in second marriage. Suraj admitted she had for some years been the deceased's mistress, and contracted a "natra" with him. This was highly offensive to the accused, who threatened the deceased's life. Accused No. 1 was convicted of murder and sentenced to transportation for life.

Their Lordsinps dismissed the appeal.

### CAUSING A WIFE'S DEATH : ENLARGED SPLEEN.

*Before Mr. Justice Chandarvarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.*

Imperator vs. Rupa Jetha.

Their Lordships have disposed of the appeal preferred by the accused, who was convicted by Mr. W. Baker, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, of voluntarily causing hurt and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

The Sessions Judge said the accused was charged, under Section 304 of the Penal Code, with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, by causing the death of his wife, Raku, by giving her a blow with a stick on her abdomen, which ruptured her enlarged spleen. The medical evidence showed that Raku's death was due to rupture of the spleen, caused by a blow. The opinion of the assessors was that there was not sufficient evidence to prove that the accused struck the blow. Disagreeing with the assessors, Mr. Baker found that accused struck the blow which caused Raku's death, but that her spleen was enlarged, which he did not know, and that the offence fell under Section 328 of the Code. It appeared that accused and Raku did not live together, and he had resently remarried. This was displeasing to Raku and her father Soma, who was blind, and with whom Raku lived to take care of him. On the 19th November last, Raku and her cousin left to visit an aunt at Badalpur. When they had passed the village of Kalu, they met the accused, who was annoyed at a remark made by Raku, and gave her two blows with the stick in his hand, one on the neck and another on the stomach. Raku fell down and died immediately, and accused took to his heels. The deceased's companion made a report to the Patel, who went to the spot, and Police enquiry was commenced. The accused, who is a resident of Haripura in Cambay, was sent for and surrendered himself on the 21st. On the evidence, the Sessions Judge was satisfied that the blow was struck by the accused. There was no question of intention to kill, and Raku was in good health. Accused did not live with her, and there was no reason to suppose that he knew her spleen was enlarged. In a normal case, such a blow would not usually cause death. Disagreeing with the assessors, the Sessions Judge convicted accused of an offence under Section 323, and sentenced him to undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

### CLAIM FOR PROPERTY.

#### Question of Maintenance.

*Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.*

Ganga Bai vs. Shridhar Annaji Kulkarni and others.

For the Plaintiff-appellant.—The Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad and Mr. Nadkarni with Mr. C. A. Rele.

For the Defendant-respondent.—Mr. M. B. Choubal.

This was an appeal from the decision of the First Class Subordinate Judge at Dhulia. Plaintiff in this case sued the defendants to recover possession of certain movable and immovable property worth over a lakh of rupees. The allegation of the plaintiff was that the property belonged to her husband and that as he left no male issue, she, as his only surviving widow, was his heir and not the defendants who were his grandsons. She further alleged that the defendants had got the deceased to go through a formal ceremony of adopting defendant No. 1 and to help that fraudulently got a deed of disposition from her husband under which each defendant got a quarter share of his property ; that the adoption of defendant No. 1 was invalid as he was her husband's daughter's son and that if the adoption and gift of property could not be set aside, plaintiff prayed for an award of maintenance to her of Rs.100 a month with suitable provision for her residence. The defendants, on the other hand, denied any fraud on their part in getting the disposition deed, and averred that plaintiff's husband Gopal had executed it of his free will and that the property was the self-acquisition of Gopal, the gift was valid and that Gopal had provided for an annual maintenance of Rs. 280 for the plaintiff which was quite sufficient for her. The original suit was decided by the First Class Subordinate Judge of Dhulia, who rejected plaintiff's claim to recover the plaint property, but allowed her maintenance at Rs. 30 a month. Against this order, an appeal was admitted into the High Court and their Lordships, after reviewing the evidence in the case, observed that it appeared to them that the conclusions arrived at by the Lower Court, so far from being erroneous, were perfectly right. Their Lordships therefore dismissed the appeal with costs.

### CLAIM FOR PROPERTY.

#### Plea of "Res Judicata."

*Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.*

Vithal Vinayak vs. Anantram Talsiram Marwadi.

For the Plaintiff-appellant.—Mr. P. B. Shingne.

For the Defendant-respondent.—Mr. R. R. Desai.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. B. C. Kennedy, District Judge of Nasik. In this case the plaintiff sued the defendant to redeem certain property on payment of the balance found due after taking accounts under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. The mortgagor was the deceased Vinayak, father of the plaintiff. The property mortgaged consisted of a house and two survey numbers. Defendant denied that plaintiff was an agriculturist and contended that he purchased the property at an auction sale from one Parasharam, now deceased. He further contended that the claim to property was rendered "res judicata" by a decision in a previous suit concerning the property. The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Sinnar, who ordered plaintiff to redeem the property and made the amount payable by instalments of Rs. 100 per year. In default of any instalment he ordered that the defendant would be at liberty to proceed to recover his amount according to the provisions of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. In appeal, the District Judge of Nasik said that it was absolutely impossible that the property should be forfeited without the knowledge and consent of the plaintiffs. That being so, he said, that plaintiff should be ordered to pay Rs. 900 in six months ; on failure either party should apply for an appropriate further order under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. Against this decision, an appeal was made to the High Court and their Lordships, after reviwing the evidence in the case, confirmed the decree of the Lower Appellate Court.

## POLICE NEWS.

### PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

#### ESPLANADE.

*Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.*

ALLEGED RASH DRIVING.

His Worship disposed of the case in which Inspector Shaw charged Gazar Allabux, a tram car driver, with driving in a rash and negligent manner. Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleader, defended the accused. It appeared from the evidence that on the evening of the 22nd December last Mrs. Flenker, a European lady, engaged a victoria at the Taj Mahal Hotel and drove to Treacher's. Thence she came to the Army and Navy Stores. The victoria walla crossed the tram lines in front of the Stores and proceeded towards the Watson's Hotel. The lady asked the driver to move backward to the Army and Navy Stores. In doing so the driver turned his horse suddenly and a part of the victoria came on the tram lines. Just then a tram car which was driven by the accused, and was slowly going towards a stopping station, caught the hind wheel of the victoria. The wheels of the victoria were raised and the lady was thown out. The Magistrate held that there had been no negligence on the part of the accused and acquitted him.

#### MAZAGON.

*Before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate.*

LUNATIC CHARGED.

John Sadulla, a Christian, was charged with attempting to cause hurt to Haji Ahmed Haji Ibrahim, a Mahomedan, by means of a knife. The complaint was that the parties lived in a house in Madanpura. The complainant was going to his work on the morning of the 16th instant when the accused, without any reason, rushed at him with a knife, but the blow was warded off.

On the evidence of the Police Surgeon, and from the behaviour of the accused in the Court, his Worship found that the accused was of unsound mind, and directed that the case be reported to Government.

ASSAULTING A WOMAN.

His Worship disposed of the case in which A. J. Blakeman, a mechanic in the Bombay Port Trust, was charged with assaulting and insulting Shirin, a Iranee woman, keeping a coffee shop near the Prince's Dock.

The complaint was that the accused used to go to this coffee shop and on the 3rd instant the accused went there with his friends and ordered breakfast which was served out to them. The accused asked the complainant's son for a fork. As there were other customers in the restaurant, there was some delay in bringing the fork. This annoyed the accused and he abused the complainant's son and assaulted him. The complainant interfered when she too was assaulted.

The accused pleaded that the boy became impudent and abused him. He thereupon only gave him a slap. He denied having assaulted the complainant.

His Worship declined to believe the accused's story as the complainant's story was corroborated by witnesses. Accused was fined Rs. 15, out of which Rs. 8 were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

### HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

#### GIRGAON.

*Before Rao Bahadur N. N. Nanavati (Chairman), and Mr. Tribhovandas Mangaldas.*

Their Worships disposed of 47 cases yesterday morning, the majority of which were against hawkers for exposing articles, so as to cause obstruction to the public. The accused were convicted and fined.

#### DADAR.

*Before Dr. B. B. Daderker (Chairman), and Mr. J. F. Rodrigues.*

Their Worships disposed of 21 cases yesterday morning, some of which were against bullock-cart drivers for ill treating animals. The accused were convicted and fined.

### LEGAL JOTTINGS.

#### "Money Lending."

To what extent is it carried on in Bombay? The answer to this question can practically be ascertained if one looks in at the Small Causes Court and sees the amount of litigation appertaining thereto that goes on. In the majority of cases the "unfortunate" has generally borrowed, say, anything from Rs. 100 and has to pay back four times the amount received. Of course the "gentlemen" who borrow are sometimes of a roguish disposition, therefore the "Marwarees" who lend the money must naturally fortify themselves against loss and the only way to do this is to charge heavy interest and that they do in superabundance, but on the other hand, the innocents suffer in the same way, and therefore, pay the same rate of interest and the only chance the "victims" have in reducing the prolific interest is to appear before the Judge and if he thinks it too excessive it lies in his power to award what he thinks a reasonable amount. People ask where is the money lending law of India? This is easily answered. There is none, only case law. Take the case of a person already in the power of a money-lender who contracts a fresh loan with him on terms on the face of them unconscionable. In such a case presumption is raised that the borrower's consent was not free. The presumption is rebuttable, but the burden of proof is on the party who has sought to make an exorbitant profit of the other's distress. The question is not of fraud but of the unconscientious use of superior power. Unfortunately the majority of cases are settled out of Court because the defendant wishes to be spared the pain of exposure, but if people who are muleted in troubles of this kind would only "face the music" they would find the majority of money-lending contracts are only fit for the waste paper basket. The majority of people who have been gulled, call it obtaining money by fraud. Certainly they obtain money by fraud but really the term to be rightly used is "catchy bargains" and the Contract Act, under which these transactions come, contains a certain amount of provision for the above-named term. But the rule remains that there is no specified Act under which persons styling themselves "money lenders" can be compelled to charge reasonable interest. In short, the present conditions under which money-lending is done is nothing short of wholesale robbery and the sooner some different legislation is brought about the better it will be for the unfortunate people who are forced through unforseen circumstances to "borrow a bit."

OXONIAN.

### KARACHI BARRISTER CONDEMNED.

#### Inquiry for Professional Misconduct.

Principal Extracts from the judgment in the case of Mr. R. R. Bugtani, Barrister-at-Law, delivered by the Full Bench of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind on the 18th instant :—

COMPLAINTS.

Inquiries into complaints made against Mr. R. R. Bugtani, Barrister-at-Law, for professional misconduct, by

(1) Ahmed Haji Haroon
(2) Bhania

under section 16 of Bombay Act XII of 1866 for misbehaviour in that—

CHARGES.

(1) He wrongfully withheld paym ent of monies due to his client Sharifan

(2) He wrongfully withheld payment of monies due to his clients Bhania and others, and

(3) He received the sum of Rs. 335 in furtherance of an illegal contract of indemnity of bail.

FIRST CHARGE.

The first charge arises out of a complaint made to this Court by one Ahmed Haji on 21-11-08. The petitioner states that his mother Sharifan had obtained a decree in a partition suit, and under the decree was entitled to Rs. 329-11 8 which sum was lying in Court.

Sharifan, an infirm old woman, of 80 years of ago, engaged Mr. Bugtani for Rs. 10. Mr. Bugtani withdrew the money on 10-4-08 and banked it in his own name. He at one time offered to pay Rs 200 and claimed the rest for his trouble. Then he said he would pay the sum to Sharifan only. She was brought on a cot to his office. Mr. Bugtani said his fee was Rs. 15 and a receipt was made out for Rs. 134-11-8, but Mr. Bugtani refused to pay that sum, claiming to to deduct Rs 100.

Hotechand says settled fee was Rs. 30; also Rs. 30 for an execution application filed on 28-2-08, and Rs. 25 as a retainer in repect of an expected prosecution, and that he (Ahmed) owed Rs. 2 or 2-8-0 on account of expenses.

PLEA.

Mr. Bugtani professes to be unaware of fees settled. Mr. Bugtani's claim was only Rs. 15. Mr Bugtani paid Rs. 229-11-8, keeping back Rs. 100.

Admitting Rs 77-8-0 in the aggregate, he retained Rs. 22-8-0 to which he had no right,

STATEMENT.

Mr. Bugtai's statement is :—

"I thought that if Ahmed owed me money I could deduct it from money belonging to his mother. I was wrong in this. But after all, this was a mere misunderstanding. I admit I have not acted wisely in the matter and have left too much to my clerk."

We however, take a much more serious view of the complaint. Even on his own showing he had retained Rs. 23-8 0 belonging to Sharifan, to which he had no colour of right. He has sought to enforce an alleged claim against Ahmed out of Sharifan's money, and this extortionate conduct made it necessary that an aged and bed-ridden woman should be brought to his own office, although he had been engaged for the sole purpose of relieving her of the necessity of going to the Nazir's office.

The second and third charges aris out of a complaint made by one Bhania. The facts involved are simple. Bhania and 5 others were committed for trial to the Judicial Commissioner's Court for riot, etc. The case was committed on 4-12-0 8 and on that day Mr. Bugtani was engaged to defend the accused and the case ended in a reference to the High Court on 24-1 08. The accused were released on bail on the same day. Two of them got a friend to stand security, and for the remaining four Mr. Bugtani's clerk Hotechand stood security. The four bail bonds are on the record of the Sessions case 21 of 1907 and are signed by Hotechand on 24-1-08. The same day a sum of Rs. 335 was paid to Mr. Bugtani. Bhania alleges that this money was paid as an indemnity for Hotechand's going bail.

Ramji, a Mukhi of the caste, says he paid Mr. Bugtani Rs. 60, and there was no other fee to be paid for the criminal proceedings. The Rs. 335 were collected after the reference and the money could then only have been required for bail. Ramji collected Rs. 100 from Karaji Thakur and Rs. 100 from Kara Ayar. Both these men say they lent the money to get the accused bailed out. The amount collected fell short of Rs. 400 required for four accused ; so instead of their depositing the money in court Ramji says it was pocketed by Mr. Bugtani, who sent his clerk to sign the bail-bond. The witnesses belong to the artisan class and are not men who could conspire. Mr. Bugtani pretends that he was engaged on a fee of Rs. 500. The Public Prosecutor assures us, and we feel no doubt, that it is incredible that Mr. Bugtani's fee should have been fixed at so high a figure.

Mr. Bugtani has produced no fee book and has cross-examined none of the witnesses. He admits the receipt of Rs. 60 when the case was committed, but says that it was part payment of his fee, But if he was content to wait for the balance of his fee, what urgent necessity was there for the accused to collect the money as soon as the case in the Sessions was closed. Mr. Bugtani admits that the money may have been paid in court. If it was a fee then it was not repayable, yet both Karaji and Kara corroborate Ramji in saying that Mr, Bugtani made excuses to defer repayment. Mr. Bugtani's clerks support him in his allegation that Rs. 335 were part payment of a stipulated fee. But it is significant that Hotechand clearly admits that when he has stood security before, the amount of bail has always been deposited with him or with a merchant. It is, therefore, most unlikely that he would have neglected a similar precaution in the present case. It is also to be noted that Hotechand is very uncertain as to the fee alleged to have been demanded by Mr. Bugtani. While the money was still with Mr. Bugtani a further fee of Rs. 100 is said to have been paid to file a suit for restitution of conjugal rights. Mr. Bugtani denies the receipt of this fee. The payment is deposed by Bhania, Ramji and Kara, and we see no reason to distrust their evidence.

This subsequent payment made on behalf of Bhania alone is a clear indication of the falseness of Mr Bugtani's allegation that a consolidated fee of Rs. 500 was settled for both criminal

**MAHABLESHWAR RACE VIEW HOTEL.**

THE PROPIETOR has returned from Nagpore, where he was specially SELECTED from the Presidency to CATER for the Visitors to the C. P. & Berar Exhibition, and has commenced booking, from the 1st instant for the hot weather.

**HILL, SAWYER & CO.**

*35-7 Meadows Street, BOMBAY.*

FOR

FASHIONABLE MOTOR CARS

SUNBEAMS, DARRACQS

FORDS, REOS, &C.

**HILL, SAWYER & CO.,**

*35-7 Meadows Street, BOMBAY.*

FOR

MOTOR REPAIRS

MOTOR TYRES

MOTOR ACCESSORIES.

**GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.**

ESTABLISHED] 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS. FIFTY-ONE LAKHS.

A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling Europeans and Anglo-Indians to secure monthly pensions for their Nominees. Full particulars from—

THE SECRETARY,

12, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

**ROLLED STEEL BEAMS**

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS / STEEL ANGLES / STEEL TEES / CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

**GEO. SERVICE & CO.,**

King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

WANTED—Leucoderma or white patches on the skin are cured positively and out-right by "Allomis." No case, however worst, stands hopeless to our unique external remedy. Talismanic effect everywhere. Failures negative. Try and be convinced. Bottle Rs. 10. MANAGER, B. C. Works Kidderpore, Calcutta.

**NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.**

TRY THE

**MAY BLOSSOM.**

THE

MAY BLOSSOM

TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.

BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Apply early to

**CROFT, MODY & CO.,**

BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co. Victoria Terminus and Messrs. DENISON & Co. Hummum Street, Fort.

**THE HOME FOR THE AGED.**

HUGHES TOWN ROAD,

(Near the Station).

SECUNDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

☞ *The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.*

**NOTICE.**

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office.*

THE

**BOMBAY ELECTRIC CO.**

DYNAMO AND MOTOR WORKS.

Storage (Accumulator) Battery Works.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS.

LARGE STOCK.

7-11 Medows Street, Bombay.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY is reduced to a fine art by the

DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM

**MARCKS & CO.'S PIANOS**

OFFERED FOR CASH, or on the DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM.

HORIZONTAL GRAND AND UPRIGHT GRAND

PIANOS

at London Cash Prices in India.

QUALITY, TONE, TOUCH,

GUARANTEED.

BLUTHNER, SCHIEDMAYER, (J & P) RICHd. LIPP, From Rs. 550 to Rs. 3,000

STEINWEG-NACHF, and MARCKS & CO.'S Standard Pianos.

Instalments from Rs. 25.

These PIANOS are built expressly for us and selected with a view to giving absolute satisfaction.

If you want a Piano communicate with us, and we will send you illustrated literature which we feel sure will interest you.

**MARCKS & Co., LTD.,**

BOMBAY AND POONA.

LOOK WELL BEFORE YOU LEAP.

AN ART TO PROMOTION IN LIFE AND AN ATTAINMENT IN ITSELF.

THE SIMPLEX SHORTHAND.

Colonel T. S. WEIR, I. M. S. :—"The Simplex is certainly simple, it may take the place of Pitman in India. The characters give great facilities for rapid delineation. It is much easier to read than Pitman."

KHAZAN SINGH, C. and M. G. :—"I have great pleasure to say that it is not over three months, I commenced The Simplex I can now write 75 words a minute."

Guaranteed Perfection in three months. Full Course Complete for Rs. 5-4-0.

THE BOOK FOR THE MILLION,

THE EMPORIUM OF COMMERCIAL TRAINING.

The object of this Book is two-fold. For the Office, it is with its Mass of Specific Information a VADE-MACUM. For the Student, the Youthful Commercial Aspirant or the Clerk, the Book is an INDISPENSABLE guide, and a constant friend and counsellor.

A Complete Work of all the Different Commercial Subjects combined in Two Vols. pp. 1300.

Each Vol Re. 3-8, Complete Set of 2 Vols, Rs. 13-8.

Write sharp for a copy to The Principal,

THE UNIVERSAL TRAINING INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE," Baroda.

**ACCIDENTS AND DISEASE**

INCLUDING

ENTERIC FEVER

INSURED AGAINST BY

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS, ASSURANCE COMPANY,

One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.

PREMIUMS FOR FULLEST BENEFITS

£6 or £7 per annum.

INDIAN AGENTS

MESSRS. KING KING & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FACING THE SEA.

FORT, BOMBAY.

**SPORTSMEN.**

IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions,

MURRAY BROTHERS,

PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC

TAXIDERMISTS,

DHUN CASTLE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY

**BOOKS FOR SALE.**

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.

By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY,

(Bombay to the Bosphorous)

By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.

By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.

(A Selection of Leading Cases.)

By W. E. H. Re. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.

Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.

By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6

"Apply The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

**NOTICE.**

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 13 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas, Rs. 5, Apply Box No. 493, c/o. "Bombay Gazette" Office.

**CROMPTON & CO., LD.,**

**DYNAMOS, MOTORS, FANS, &c.**

MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.



NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

# The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1909.


## SOME EARLY CALCUTTA POLITICIANS.

THE educational policy, which Lord William Bentinck and his two famous lieutenants, Macaulay and Metcalfe, introduced, was followed a year or so later by the final removal of the arbitrary restrictions originally imposed upon the press by the Marquis Wellesley, and continued by his successors. Throughout Bentinck's rulership, however, the Calcutta papers had been untrammelled by official interference—except as regards comments on the historic "batta" question which almost produced a military mutiny—and had used this novel freedom to attack his administration in a manner that would have led to deportations and confiscations under a more censorious proconsul. But his sympathies were on the side of free discussion by both the press and public assemblies and had he remained in Calcutta a few months longer it is probable that to him and not his temporary successor, Metcalfe, would have belonged the credit of the unmuzzling regulation. One immediate result of the advent of the new era was a quickening of those political instincts for which the Bengalis have always been noted, and which found expression seventy years ago in the formation of a Calcutta association for the purpose of discussing Government policy and making popular representations concerning it. This was styled the Landholders Society, and was, as its designation indicates, started by this wealthy class, although it had adherents in other sections of the community, including the Editor of a well known Anglo-Indian journal which still enlightens Calcutta public opinion. It was, we believe, the pioneer of the associations of this kind which now exist in hundreds and are not always useful aids to the cause of good government. Many of those who belonged to it were ex-pupils of a famous educational institution of those days, the Hindu College, where under the inspiriting guidance of its principal, Major Richardson—the D. L. R. of contemporary prose and poetry—they had assimilated the new doctrines of liberty and equality with a competency of expressing their convictions in idiomatic and forceful English. The aspirations of young Bengal as typified by those orators and writers found quick and congenial occupation in the holding of frequent meetings of the new Association for the dissection of the policy of their rulers and the denunciation of such aspects of it as failed to win their approbation. Matters were at this stage when their attention was attracted to the personal and elocutionary capabilities of one of the greatest British Radicals and platform speakers of his day, and it was resolved to persuade him to come to Calcutta for the encouragement of the new Eastern ideals and the remodelling of their Association upon a basis that should make its influences and criticisms more potent.

This political Messiah was Mr. George Thompson, concerning whose advent and activities in Calcutta in the first lustrum of the forties some interesting particulars are given by a Bengali publicist in the last number of the "Calcutta Review." Mr. Thompson's earlier political oratorical laurels had been acquired as a consequence of his association with the great anti-slavery movement and at a later stage of his career he was a prominent anti-Corn-Leaguer. For two or three years before he consented to visit Calcutta, Mr. Thompson conducted a vigorous crusade in England against the Company's policy towards its great dependency, and more especially upon questions touching the attitude of officials to the new conditions which were arising as a result of educational progress and the concomitant desire of Indians to have some share in the management of their affairs. The Calcutta movement which he organised and set going with consequences which are now adding a fresh and momentous page to our administrative annals, is historically interesting, as we believe it was the first indication of the trend of educated opinion to those directions which the Congress encouraged and exploited a good many years afterwards. As a means of placing his advanced views on Eastern topics before the English people, Mr. Thompson founded, at the close of the thirties, the British Indian Society, and delivered at its meetings in London and elsewhere a series of addresses which aroused much interest, and some controversy at Home, and in Calcutta were enthusiastically welcomed as harbingers of the new era which has materialised in our time. For it has to be remembered that the great British Radical was by the consent of his contemporaries in politics (one of whom was John Bright) the most eloquent and forceful speaker of his day, while away from the platform he was equally brilliant in conversation. It is not surprising, therefore, that he made rapid converts of the Bengalis, who accepted him as the embodiment of the ideals which young Calcutta was even then striving to introduce as a consequence of the new education and the freedom of the press.

When Mr. Thompson came to the East the autocratic Lord Ellenborough was Governor-General and had issued his bombastic proclamation to his "brothers and friends," the Princes of India, congratulating them upon the recovery of the spurious gates of Somnath as a result of the termination of the first Afghan War. He was at variance with the Directors upon questions which subsequently led to his recall, was disliked by the Civilians some of whose privileges he had contravened, and the local papers were in a condition of irritation because he had interfered with their prerogatives concerning the acquisition of official news. The Radical evangelist had, therefore, some good stock-subjects for his lectures, which were attended by many Europeans as well as the classes to whom they were specially addressed. Judges of the High Court, the minor officials, together with militant ecclesiastics, aggrieved Editors and members of the mercantile community were among his listeners and applauders, besides youthful and educated Bengal which flocked in hundreds to hear the inspired prophet from the West who personified the ambitions of the New India on the Hughli of sixty-five years ago. The description of these oratorical seances makes curious reading today and, considering the quality of some of the language adventured upon, it is surprising that the autocratic Governor-General did not take measures to bring them to an abrupt conclusion. But no remonstrances or threats of any kind appear to have been made and for nearly four months Mr. Thompson was permitted to continue an anti-Government campaign which, under the conditions now existing in Calcutta, would have been reduced to a period of twenty-four hours. Of course his example found quick efficient imitators among the Bengalis, and even before he left Calcutta the educationist already alluded to declared that he would not allow the College "to be converted into a den of treason and would close its doors against all such meetings." The outstanding result of Mr. Thompson's leadership was the conversion of the Landlords' Federation into the British Indian Association, whose objects were "to promote the improvement and efficiency of the British Indian Government by every legitimate means in its power, and thereby to advance the common interests of Great Britain and India and ameliorate the condition of the native inhabitants of the subject territory." These are matters with which the Bengalis are still concerning themselves, the Extremists among them having discarded the vituperative tactics taught to their predecessors by Mr. Thompson for anarchy and assassination; but there is no doubt that he sowed the seed which is now yielding such a crop of malevolence in that province of India. He came to the East again a dozen years later to observe the progress of his disciples, who by that time required no fresh instruction in the cult of agitation from their old preceptor, and could the latter see the present inheritors of the traditions implanted by him in the early forties of last century he would be amazed at their proficiency in revolutionary ethics and cognate modes of opposing constituted authority. Calcutta has no memorial of him, but he deserves to be remembered in its annals as the precursor of the modern Keir Hardie, and the writer in the "Review" has done well in recalling to present-day readers the half-forgotten episode which had such marked influences upon the subsequent career of Bengal.

A NEW SHAKESPEARE PROBLEM.

OF Shakespeare controversies there seems to be no end. A certain class of minds seem to delight in propounding problems and paradoxes about the immortal plays. The Shakespeare-Bacon controversy is dead but not buried and now and then its ghost still revisits its former haunts. It was crazy enough and poor Miss Delia Bacon, its great champion, actually died insane in a mad-house. But a new controversy, if possible more crazy still, is now going on in which much learned dust has been raised. Mr. George Greenwood, a lawyer of great acumen who now represents Peterborough in the present Parliament, has the doubtful honour of first starting this controversy by propounding the problem "Was Shakespeare the player identical with Shakespeare the poet?". He professed his doubts about Shakespeare having been the author of the plays going under his name. He was, in Mr. Greenwood's opinion, merely a player but could not have been the actual composer of the plays. He took a volume of five hundred pages for setting out his theory and advancing his arguments. His main basis was that Shakespeare was illiterate and wrote such an illegible scrawl that he could not have possessed the power of writing the famous plays! Canon Beeching, a well-known critic and Professor of Poetry at Oxford, thought it worth while to answer the ponderous treatise of Mr. Greenwood. But he very sensibly confined himself to thirty-four pages, and even this space we consider was almost thrown away upon a useless enquiry. But he does well to point out, what indeed needed not to be pointed out to those who are even moderately acquainted with the Elizabethan times, that the "illegible and illiterate scrawl" of Shakespeare appears such only to people totally unacquainted with Old English handwriting. Mr. Greenwood, however, seems to be irrepressible, for he has just published a rejoinder to Canon Beeching of some 160 pages which he calls, in truly lawyer like style, "In Re Shakespeare. Beeching vs. Greenwood. Rejoinder on behalf of the Defendant."

In this huge pamphlet there is not much that is new and nothing that is convincing. Mr. Greenwood in his original book really revived the old Baconian controversy by denying Shakespeare's claim to the authorship of the plays. He now makes his position clearer. He denies Shakespeare's claims, but does not set up Bacon's rival claims in their place. In fact, as he says, he is an agnostic: he does not affirm anything and is positive only in denying Shakespeare's authorship. "I am," he says, "in my present state of knowledge entirely agnostic upon the question whether Bacon had any, and if so what, share in the composition of the plays which were published collectively in 1623 as the works of Shakespeare, but to which it is, as I conceive, beyond question that many pens had contributed, although one writer undoubtedly stands preeminent among them: *insigne ingreditur, victor que viros supereriunt omnes.* Who then is this one writer who overtops all? Tradition and general testimony, unshaken and irrefragable, point to Shakespeare, and nothing that Mr. Greenwood has said can affect them in the slightest way. Indeed, we doubt Mr. Greenwood's seriousness in all this. In "Who's Who" he states that his recreations were "once cricket and football, now a difficulty *solvitur ambulando.*" This difficultly has now been solved in another way by this new kind of recreation. Since he cannot play cricket and football as of old, he, in his sixtieth year, takes delight in propounding paradoxes and defending them in curious pamphlets. But we trust that Canon Beeching will not waste his time on a reply to this rejoinder.

THE FRENCH TARIFF.

THE revision of the French Tariff which is under consideration is the outcome of an enquiry made by the Customs Commissioner of the French Chamber of Deputies with the permission of Parliament, a report from which was submitted and is under consideration. It is therefore only in half degree, if at all, a Government measure; in fact the Cabinet, as we were informed some weeks ago, has decided to resist certain items of increase as likely to compromise Anglo-French commercial relations and to prejudice the French foreign policy. Amongst the special reasons given was that the British Indian export trade would suffer by the proposal of a duty on oil-seeds. The objects put forward by the Customs Commission when the request was made to hold an enquiry were four-fold. The first was to make a greater difference between the general or maximum tariff and the minimum tariff, the latter of these tariffs being applied to countries enjoying most-favoured-nation treatment with France. This might induce countries not having most-favoured-nation treatment to offer concessions to France in order to receive such treatment; the second was to specify in the Customs Tariff a large number of articles which were unknown when the present tariff was framed in 1892; the third to compensate French producers and manufacturers for disabilities caused them by the alleged higher price of labour in France and by social legislation; and the fourth to introduce several divisions into the tariff in order to be able, if necessary, to "specialise" goods of one country enjoying most-favoured-nation treatment with France as against those of other countries receiving the same treatment.

It is clear that the French Cabinet considers it of the utmost importance that nothing should be done to disturb the *entente cordiale*, and it is generally acknowledged that the framers of the new tariff were of the same mind generally if not quite so much in detail. Several representations have been made to the Commission des Douanes on the subject of the proposed duty increases on cotton goods, woollens, steel, machine tools, boots, metal goods, elastic goods and other staple British manufactures, and all their representations have been courteously received. Further, the Commission has intimated its willingness to consider favourably any amendments, and a great number of amendments have been already deposited in the Chamber of Deputies on behalf of French manufacturers, producers, and merchants, who regard with alarm certain proposals which would be detrimental to their trade. It is therefore probable that the project of revision will be considerably modified before it receives Parliamentary sanction, and that both the Government and Parliament will desire to avoid any fiscal changes which would bring a jarring element into international relations which are now comparatively calm after so long a period of tension.

---

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR GEORGE CLARKE, leaves Bombay to-day, Saturday, at 6 p.m. by the Royal Indian Marine steamer "Dufferin," small-pox having occurred on the "Northbrook." His Excellency will probably leave Aden on Monday, 8th April and arrive in Bombay about 11th April Commander Frank Dobson will be in command of the vessel. His Excellency will probably be accompanied by Mr. Watson, Mr. Enthoven and Captains Lucas, Drummond, and Charlton.

---

THE second instalment of the log of the Yacht "Muriel" will appear in our Monday's issue.

---

SIR CHARLES STEVENS, who once acted as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, died at Home last Tuesday.

---

GOOD rain is reported in North-West India as far south as Rawalpindi, which returns an inch.

## ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

### LORD MORLEY AND MR. GOKHALE.

### Lord Curzon and his Assailants.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 12.

IN the correspondence columns of Monday's *Times* there appeared a letter signed "Thirty Years' Service," which has caused a good deal of comment and furnished Lord Morley with material for the *apologia* (if it may be so called) made by him in the House of Lords yesterday. The correspondent referred to makes as the text of his indictment of Lord Morley the request recently made to the Government of India by Mr. Gokhale that the "note on constitutional reforms" submitted by him to Lord Morley should be included "among any further papers that the Government of India may issue on constitutional reforms." The correspondent points out that Mr. Gokhale's letter and note were immediately published in a Calcutta paper, "but by whom they were sent for publication it is not stated." He then compares the note with the Bill to show how close is the similarity between the two and he concludes as follows:—"The publication of Mr. Gokhale's note will confirm in the minds of the people of India the impression, which the political agitator has sedulously created, that the changes in the constitution of the Indian Government are not due to Lord Minto or to Lord Morley, but that they have been wrung from the Secretary of State for India by the leaders of the agitating classes." This was followed yesterday morning by a big type letter over the sarcastic signature "Suum Cuique" which begins by expressing the hope that before Parliament was invited to proceed further with the consideration of the Indian reform scheme Lord Morley would accede to Mr. Gokhale's request and kindly add that gentleman's note of September 1, 1908, to his old memorandum of three years ago, which is included in the published papers. "Suum Cuique" proceeds to comment on the disclosures as to the alleged source of Lord Morley's inspiration. "We now learn for the first time that the 'tremendous innovations' which Lord Curzon and Lord MacDonnell condemn as 'fatal,' and as imperilling the very foundations of British power in India, were demanded by Mr. Gokhale over six months ago. He then asked for the admission of natives to the Viceroy's Executive Council, for the establishment of Executive Councils with one or two native members in all the provinces but one, for non-official majorities in the Provincial Legislative Councils, and for the right of the members of these bodies to ask supplementary questions. Not one of these concessions has the support of the Government of India. On the first they are silent. They reject the others. Without their advice on the first, and against their advice on the rest, the Secretary of State accepts Mr. Gokhale's demands. He has dwelt upon the circumstance that Lord Minto personally favours one of these proposals. Why has he not told Parliament that all of them have the approbation of Mr. Gokhale? In the same vein "Suum Cuique," who by the way writes from Lincoln's Inn, observes:—"We do not yet know Lord Morley's plan in full. He owns that the Bill which he asks Parliament to sanction is no more than a 'skeleton'—a 'blank cheque,' as Lord Lansdowne called it. Is the skeleton to be clothed, is the cheque to be filled in, on the counsels of the Government of India, or on those if Mr. Gokhale?" And so on and so on. Lord Curzon refuses to reply to anonymous correspondents. Of this more anon. Lord Morley as might be expected from his wider training has no such difficulty. The most interesting part of his speech last evening was in the nature of a reply to his two anonymous assailants. "What", he asked, "do people mean when they say that reforms were wrung from the Secretary of State by an Indian political leader—a certain Indian political leader well known to some of your lordships? I ask the House, was it not the business of a Secretary of State or a Viceroy when undertaking a great scheme for improving Local Government in India, was it not the business of those two responsible Ministers, to gather opinion upon proper details of such a scheme from every source, official and unofficial?" He continued:—"Now, Mr. Gokhale, who is well known as a prominent and responsible spokesman of a very highly important section or branch of Indian opinion, came to see me at the India Office before the Despatch of the Government of India of October last reached this country. I wound up our conversation with a request which I have made to other people, that he would be so good as to write on a sheet of notepaper his views as to the reforms which he and his friends desire, and he did so on the spot. The very self-same process I went through with a spokesman of the Mahomedans He visited me. I made to him the same request, and he complied in the same way. I do not call that wringing a measure from a Minister; and, if it is worth mentioning, I may say that I never had any communication whatever after that—which, I think, was on some day in September—with Mr. Gokhale until the day before he left this country—after my despatch had gone—when he called to say good-bye. What did I do with those two notes? I followed in every proceeding connected with this policy, and especially with this Bill, the ordinary regular official course with one exception, which I will mention in a moment. No proceeding was ever more strictly in order, was ever more above board, no transaction ever went through the not very exhilarating precincts of Whitehall more strictly in accord with ordinary rule and procedure. What happened? Those two notes and a great quantity of other material were laid before a Committee." He then explained what was the single departure he made from the customary practice. "Before the Indian despatch arrived I received a summary of its contents from the Government of India, and I appointed a Committee from the Council of India, and I was able to invite to that Committee, as *amicus curiæ* the noble lord who sits behind me. (Lord MacDonnell indicated dissent.) They had these communications before them. I was not present. Then came the despatch of of the Government of India, and that was discussed in the most strict conformity with the ordinary procedure of the India Office. It was referred to the appropriate Committee. Two or three members from the Council were added to the Committee, and they threshed out the despatch, and came to the conclusions which ultimately formed the basis of my despatch of November last. That is the whole story. I only regret that I do not see a great many more Indians. I saw all that I could; I wish I could have seen more. So much for that."

Lord Lansdowne subsequently said he had no complaint to make against Viscount Morley for "having elicited what information he could from Mr. Gokhale," but his Majesty's ministers, he said, wherever they do unlucky in these matters. When they do something very novel or original, if they do such a thing in Ireland or if they do such a thing in India, they are immediately told that they have appropriated somebody else's ideas and that their proposals are merely plagiarisms."

The leader of the Opposition illustrated this quip by recalling a passage from Boswell's Life of Johnson. The great man was in the habit of frequenting on Sunday evening the house of a certain Dr. John Campbell. But in time he came to the conclusion that it was better for him no longer to frequent the doctor's society because, he said, he was convinced that the shoal of Scotchmen to be found there would, whenever Dr. Johnson said a particularly good thing, immediately assert that he had learned that from "Cawmell." "I leave the noble viscount opposite to apply the moral which I seem to detect in that little story." The noble viscount smiled at the noble Marquis's neat and not ill-natured thrust.

LORD CURZON AND HIS ASSAILANT.

I have mentioned above Lord Curzon's refusal to reply to an annoymous correspondent. The correspondent alluded to signs himself "Civilian" and in a clever letter of over a column in length he replies with great vigour to a letter of the same length which the *Times* published from Lord Curzon on Saturday. With great cleverness he attempts to refute the notion that the balance of authoritative opinion is and has been against Council government, bringing forward an array of names of great Indian administrators in favour of the proposal. I have only space for one or two quotations:—Lord Curzon simply sets aside the recent Royal Commission. They do not agree with him; therefore he says, 'Some of them had no knowledge of India at all.' (There was only one such really, and he had other experience, but no matter.) Is it nothing that they spent long months in India visiting every province and patiently examining witnesses, official and non-official, Indian and European? Was it not worth mentioning that one of them, as a Councillor to the Governor of Bombay, knows Council government from the inside?" Are there not Lieutenant-Governors on Lord Morley's Council and what was their opinion last November when the question must have come before them? At any rate they did not resign. His concluding paragraph is as follows—"There is an element of pathos in the vain search for 'the man on the spot.' Lord Morley suggests the Viceroy; but no, he is only 'a man on the spot.' (Three-and-a-half years ago that doctrine had savoured of *lese majeste.*) The Government of India, then? No, they are not sufficiently on the spot. Past Lieutenant-Governors? They are dead and done for. Present Lieutenant-Governors? If, like Sir E. N. Baker, they do not happen to agree with a preconceived 'consensus of opinion,' they are to be contemptuously ignored. The Nawab of Dacca, perhaps, or Syed Ali Imam of the All-India Moslem League, good Conservatives one would suppose, or those others who are attending public meetings all over India? None of these will do! Perhaps when Lord Morley performs a miracle, and produces the opinion of 'the great inarticulate masses' (or classes, which you will), Lord Curzon will be satisfied; in other words, he will accept reforms the day before Doomsday. Did Lord Curzon, one may ask, when he was Viceroy, pay such deference to Lieutenant-Governors?" One opened one's *Times* this morning expecting to see a slashing answer to "Civilian" from the pen of Lord Curzon, and it was really a great disappointment to find him declining battle unless his opponent would show "who he is so that we may know what value to attach to his utterances." There is some force in the remarks of the *Westminster Gazette* on Lord Curzon's attitude. "Civilian's" name and place of origin have nothing whatever to do with the specific statements that he makes. Either these are true or untrue, in neither case is their value or lack of value in the least dependent on the name of the writer. When a newspaper correspondent claims authority for himself, it is quite fair that he should be asked to disclose his name, but when he is merely citing other authorities, 'who he is' has clearly nothing to do with "the amount of value attaching to his utterances.'"

THE RESIGNATION OF SIR WALTER R. LAWRENCE.

A mild sensation was caused on Saturday by the announcement in the *Standard* with reference to Sir Walter Lawrence. If it had been Lord Minto and not Sir Walter Lawrence who had resigned, the *Standard* could not have given more importance to the event. In large type beneath larger headings the readers of the papers were led to suppose that Sir Walter had deserted what Lord Morley styles the "not very exhilarating precincts of Whitehall" owing to a conviction, founded upon long and practical acquaintance with Indian problems, that the scheme of reforms embodied in the Councils Bill and in statements made by the Secretary of State in the House of Lords "involves serious changes." "It is also believed, the *Standard* went on to say, "that he has viewed with grave misgivings the steps taken in India to suppress active sedition and that he was in favour of a more vigorous policy. His long association with Lord Curzon warrants the assumption that Sir Walter Lawrence endorses all the objections made by the ex-Viceroy to Lord Morley's scheme, in which case his resignation would easily be explained." A leading article in another column of the same issue referred to Sir Walter's retirement from the Council as "a tolerably sure indication" that Lord Morley "in his hurry to reform everything has turned a deaf ear to the remonstrances of some of his most competent and immediate advisers." The *Times* on Monday confirmed the rumour of Sir Walter's resignation and further stated that for the present "at least" he "does not propose to make any statement as to the circumstances leading to his decision." Now that his successor has been selected—and all Bombay will have been delighted with the selection made by Lord Morley—Sir Walter Lawrence will probably take an early opportunity of explaining, if he thinks, as doubtless he will, that some explanation is called for. Sir George Birdwood in the very interesting communication with which he has favoured me and which is quoted below attributes Sir Walter's decision to shake the dust of the India Office off his shoes to causes quite different from those put forward by the *Standard*. From what Sir George says and from what I hear in other quarters I am inclined to think that the oracle of Shoe Lane has not been seised of all the facts.

(Continued on page 8.)

---

A SECOND son has been born to the Maharaja of Darbhanga.

---

RAJA SIR AMAR SINGH, brother of the Maharaja of Kashmir, died at Jammu on Thursday night.

# THE NAVAL QUESTION.

## ENTHUSIASM IN AUSTRALIA.

### The Vote of Censure.

### SIGNS OF A RAPPROCHEMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 25.

An enthusiastic meeting held at Melbourne to-day urged the Commonwealth immediately to offer a "Dreadnought" to Great Britain or to convene Parliament to deal with the question. A similar meeting has been held in Sydney, where a fund has been started.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

Mr. Arthur Lee will move the vote of censure, in connection with the Government's Naval policy, instead of Mr. Balfour.

The change is regarded as indicating that a rapprochement has been effected on the question of the construction of "Dreadnoughts" which may possibly avert a division.

## STARTLING SITUATION IN GERMANY.

### Prince von Bulow's Fall.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

Advices from Berlin state that the internal situation has suddenly become the sensation of the hour. Prince von Bulow's bloc has broken up over the financial reforms, and there is some talk of Count Wedel replacing Prince von Bulow.

## THE INDIA COUNCILS BILL.

### Date Fixed for the Commons.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

The second reading of the India Councils Bill will be taken in the House of Commons on April 1st.

## THE FRENCH NAVY.

### Enquiry Committee Appointed.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

A debate took place in the French Chamber last night, on the mismanagement of the Navy. While passing a vote of confidence in the Government, the Chamber agreed to the appointment of a Committee of Enquiry before granting the Naval credits.

## AMERICAN MISSIONS IN INDIA.

### Sir A. Fraser and President Taft.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

Telegrams from Washington state that President Taft received Sir Andrew Fraser yesterday and discussed the question of Missions in India.

## THE AGA KHAN.

### Departure for Italy.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

H. H. the Aga Khan is much better and has gone to Italy.

## PERSIAN NATIONALISTS ACTIVE.

### More Towns Seized.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

Reuter wires from Teheran that the Nationalists have seized Shiraz, Hamadan and Jask.

[Owing to the situation in Persia both H. M. S. "Sphnix" and H. M. S. "Lapwing," both of which have been recommissioned with the arrival of H. M. S. "Royal Arthur," will proceed up the Gulf earlier than was expected, H. M. S. "Sphinx" leaves early to-morrow.]

## THE GRAND NATIONAL.

### The Result.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 26.

The Grand National Steeplechase was run at Liverpool this afternoon with the following result:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Lutteur III | 1 |
| Judas | 2 |
| Caubeen | 3 |

Thirty-two ran. The race was won by two lengths with a bad third.

The betting at the start was:—

100 to 9 against Lutteur III.
33 to 1 against Judas.
20 to 1 against Caubeen.

MR. H. S. H. PILKINGTON is confirmed as Assistant Director-General of Post Offices in India.

MR. W. V. BUTCHER, Assistant Engineer, Nagda-Muttra Railway, has six months' leave from the 1st May next.

# THE BALKAN SITUATION.

## Question of the Servian Succession.

### TENSION RELIEVED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 25.

Sir Edward Grey to-day proposed to Austria a fresh wording of the Servian Note of Submission to avert an ultimatum.

Telegrams from Belgrade report that the Crown Prince has offered to renounce the succession, owing to newspaper allegations that he was answerable for the death of a servant who died suddenly, it is suspected, by violence. The Skupstina is discussing the matter.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

Advices from Vienna are more optimistic in tone, as the result of the Servian Crown Prince's renunciation of the succession, and of Russia's unconditional assent to the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

LATER.

Telegrams from Belgrade state that the Cabinet affirms that the servant for whose death the Crown Prince was alleged to be answerable, admitted that his injuries were accidental. The Skupstina has accordingly referred the Crown Prince's renunciation to the King, who is believed to be disposed to appoint his second son as his successor.

## THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

### Visit to Kurram Unlikely.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 26.

It seems likely that the Viceregal tour up the Kurram Valley may have to be postponed if raiding parties on that part of the Frontier continue their operations. It should be clear in a week hence, whether this sudden hostile demonstration is really serious.

## NOTORIOUS AFGHAN OUTLAW.

### Murders Amir's Personal Orderly.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 25.

The notorious outlaw, Mullah Abdul Wahid, has made Afghanistan too hot to hold him, having murdered two orderlies at Jellalabad, one of whom was in the Amir's personal service. Abdul Wahid escaped westwards into tribal territory. He is wanted at Peshawar for murders committed in that district some time ago.

## THE DERAILMENT NEAR TOUNGOO.

### Damage to Rolling-stock.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 26.

The approximate damage to the rolling-stock destroyed in the recent derailments is estimated at Rs. 80,000. An official enquiry is to be held shortly.

LATER.

Four more persons have succumbed to their injuries sustained in consequence of the derailment near Toungoo, making a death-roll of nine. According to a Pegu correspondent, it is expected to increase.

## MR. SINHA'S APPOINTMENT.

### Congratulations from People's Association.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 26.

The People's Association, Lucknow, have sent a telegram to the Viceroy, thanking him for the appointment of Mr. Sinha to His Executive Council, and one also to Mr. Sinha, congratulating him on his appointment. The general feeling here amongst Indians, Mahomedans and Hindus is that the best man available has been appointed. There is no outcry against the appointment on the part of the Mahomedans.

## SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 26.

The Special Tribunal has fixed next Monday for the trial of the Bajitpur Case, the Bighati trial being likely to terminate to-morrow.

## "GAZETTE OF INDIA." NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 26.

INDIAN ARMY.

Promotions.—Majors C. G. Carnegy, A. R. Dick and F. R. M. Mandint to be Lieutenant-Colonels, Captains F. McConaghey, P. F. Pocock, A. H. Bridges, C. E. Tristram, C. H. Buck. P. M. Home and C. C. Newnham to be Majors, and Lieutenant C. R. Lyall, A. Chamberlayne, J. C. Pearse, R. H. Marsh, and E. A. H. Fell to be Captains.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Promotions—Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. S. Lyons to be Colonel.

Conductor J. A. Duncan is transferred to the Pension Establishment.

Volunteer Officers' decoration is conferred on Captain M. P. W. Schanbry, O. and R. R. Volunteers.

MR. R. B. C. SCOTT, Deputy Examiner, Public Works Accounts, from leave, is posted to Madras.

# THE LATE MISS CLARKE.

## Public Sympathy with H. E. the Governor.

AN urgency meeting of the Corporation will be held on Monday next, for the purpose of giving expression to the universal feeling of profound sorrow, evoked by the sad death of Miss Clarke, daughter of His Excellency Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay. The requisition for the meeting has been signed by Sir Phirozeshah M. Mehta, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Rao Bahadur Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Sir Dinshaw Petit, Sir Sassoon David, Mr. Jamsetji Ardaseer Wadia, Dr. M. Collie, Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. N. V. Mandlik, Khan Bahadur Darasha R. Chichgur, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Hon. Mr. H. S. Dikshit, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Mr. Karimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia, Mr. Munmohundas Ramji, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola, Mr. Dwarkadass Dharamsey, Mr. H. G. Gell, Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, and Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna.

JANJIRA.

The sad news of the sudden and very premature death of Miss Clarke has thrown a deep gloom over the whole of Murud, the capital town of the Janjira State, with which her name had been more closely associated since her recent visit to this place in December last. Their Highnesses the Nawab Saheb and the Begum Saheba, who personally knew her, and the Dewan Saheb and other leading officials and the gentry, who had the opportunity of being introduced to her, are deeply grieved by this most sad event, and all hearts, from Their Highnesses down to the town people of all castes and creeds, are warmly drawn towards His Excellency, in their sincere sympathy and condolence with him in his present overwhelming bereavement.

As a mark of deep respect to the memory of the late Miss Clarke, all public offices and schools in the State, including Jalarabad, were closed on the 23rd instant by the order of His Highness, who has further ordered the closing of a Public Durbar which was to be held at the palace in honour of the birthday of His Highness, which falls this year on the 28th instant, and the programme of sports and other entertainments, held on this occasion, has been likewise cancelled in honour of the departed soul.

AHMEDABAD.

Like other cities in the Presidency, Ahmedabad has been mourning with deep and genuine sorrow over the sad and untimely death of Miss Clarke. Widespread sorrow and deep sympathy is felt for His Excellency for his second sad bereavement which he has sustained in the death of his only child. On hearing the sad news all offices, courts, schools, colleges, municipal offices, the Parsi Gymkhana, Himabhoy Library, Gujrat Vernacular Society and other institutions were closed out of respect to the deceased lady,

The Parsi Gymkhana postponed its Jamshedi-Nowroz dinner which was to take place on the night of Sunday.

A special Municipal meeting was held on the 23rd when it was resolved to send the following condolence letter to His Excellency Sir George Clarke: "That the Board begs to offer to His Excellency its most respectful and sincere condolence and trust that His Excellency's own very strong sense of religion may support him in this extremely sad bereavement."

SURAT.

At a meeting of the Corporation of Surat the following resolution was passed unanimously:—"This Corporation has learnt with deep regret the sad intelligence of the untimely death of Miss Clarke, the beloved daughter and only child of His Excellency Sir George Sydenham Clarke, and it begs respectfully to express its heartfelt sympathy for His Excellency at the terribly crushing blow that has again fallen on him so soon after the lamented death of Her Excellency Lady Clarke, and as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, this meeting do adjourn without transacting any business."

## SOUTHERN SHAN STATE RAILWAY.

### Scheme under Consideration.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 26.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, speaking at a Durbar held at Tounggyi, on the Southern Shan State Railway scheme, said he was unable to make any announcement in regard to such a project. The projected line had been steadily pressed by the local Government, and at no time had there been any relaxation of effort. There had, however, been delay in giving effect to the wishes of the Shan Chiefs, and he was afraid he was to some extent responsible for part of the delay; but he thought it was worth while. The line as originally projected was on a narrower gauge than that of the Burma Railways, so that if it had been constructed every pound of produce sent down from the Shan States would have had to be transhipped at the junction. It seemed to him to be open to serious objection, and he strongly urged that the line should be constructed on the metre gauge, so that there would be no need to break bulk at Thazi. The recommendation was accepted which necessitated the undertaking of an entirely new survey, and also the examination of many routes so as to secure the best alignment. He was glad that all the difficulties had been now surmounted and what was believed to be the most suitable, at least up to a certain point, had been definitely selected and surveyed. The complete project had now gone forward. He was authorised to say that the Government of India had recommended to the Secretary of State for India that the line be sanctioned. The Secretary of State had deferred his final sanction pending further information which would be sent immediately. There seemed no reason to anticipate any material delay, except that owing to financial exigencies it could not be begun in the coming financial year.

THE death has occurred at Hexham of Col. J. F. Hornby, late of the 12th Lancers. Col. Hornby received his Commission in 1866, and retired with the rank of Colonel in 1887.

# THE FRIENDSHIP OF WOMEN.

## By Philip Gibbs.

(COPYRIGHT).

I SUPPOSE that there are many men who do not need the friendship of women and who do not understand the meaning of it. They are glad of women's kisses, they find it a customary, convenient and pleasant thing to make one woman a wife. But they do not make a friend even of the wife, though they treat her with affection and look upon her as the most necessary and most useful figure in their scheme of life. But for friendship, for frank and free comradeship, they go to men, and it is only from men of their own set that they will accept criticism, advice, and censure. A man may call his friend a fool, laugh at his foibles, give him a friendly word of warning when he is stumbling along a path of folly, and still retain his friendship. There are few husbands even now, when the relation of men and women have undergone a great change, who permit their wives this prerogative of candid criticism. So the majority of men are ignorant of the friendship of women, and when they are in trouble, when they have got tangled up in a skein of their own winding, when they face the problems of life doubtfully, they do not turn to women for guidance, but have a quiet talk with a man friend in whose honour and good sense, and amiability they have some confidence.

It is the safer way. They do not risk the many dangers that lurk in the sweetness of women's friendship. But, on the other hand, they miss the sweetness. They do not enjoy or understand the mysterious strength, the subtle consolation, and the spiritual sanctuary that a man may gain from a woman who gives him her friendship.

I remember a passage in one of John Morley's books—though I cannot quote it—in which, referring to the intimate friendship between Jean Jacques Rousseau and Madame de Warens, he becomes eloquent upon this very subject, pointing out that all great men of imagination have found it necessary to their very life and genius to possess the comradeship of women. And if we think for a moment of the lives of great men, especially of men of letters and art, we remember that all of them, or nearly all, were safeguarded from the pin-pricks of fate from with they shrank so sensitively, by women who which a kind of maternal instinct, took charge of them for a time. There are men not great but sensitive, and gifted with some imagination who find this same necessity. They are not men's men. They do not care for the genial camaraderie of the club-room. They do not care to blurt out some secret of their heart to a good fellow who will understand half, but not all, or who perhaps will understand nothing unless it is plainly told. They go rather to some woman, when she is alone, before her little tea-table in a quiet drawing-room, or in the evening when the lamps are lit, and the curtains are drawn, and when the tinkling music of the cab bells in the street below does not disturb the pleasant silence of the room. It is then that the man speaks a sentence or two of self-revelation, knowing that he will be understood, or speaks only a few light casual words, knowing that she will still understand, and, answering just as lightly, perhaps, let him know by the subtle speech that goes from spirit to spirit, that she guesses, that she sympathises, that she protects. The hand that lingers in his for a half-second longer than usual, a quiet look out of quiet eyes, a reticence, a patience that does not find silence irksome, are signs more comforting to some moods of men than voluble expression, or plain speech however kind.

That is one of the secrets which have made the friendship of women so fragrant a thing in the lives of many men. That is why many men of great learning and great intellect have been glad of and grateful for the friendship of women ignorant of books, and ignorant even of life outside the experiences of their own heart. Such women have had no gift of speech, they have not been able to share the brain work of the men who have come to them, but they have not failed in expressing in some subtle, spiritual way the sympathy, and the understanding which some men crave. Yet the spirit of women's friendship is not always so gentle and comforting. On the contrary, some of the best friendships between men and women have been due to the scorn, the satire, the anger, of what is called the weaker sex. Many a man, by nature indolent and lazy, has been goaded on to brilliant achievements by a woman who has deliberately stung him with her wit, who has flashed out in indignant anger that he should idle away his time while his talents rust, who has taunted him with the word "ne'er-do-weel," with the hard word of "coward," when he has been tempted to shrug his shoulders and laugh at honour. For women in their friendship may be very cruel to be kind, and will dare to say things to a man which not even his mother, still less his father, or his men friends, would find the courage to say. There are men who have first learnt to know themselves in the mirror held up to their naked souls by women. They have been stripped to the soul and shown their weakness, their dishonesty of purpose, their shiftiness, by women who at some sudden crisis have been moved to tell the truth, and then having dissected them skilfully—with rather dreadful skill—pour balm upon their wounds and give them back a little self-conceit.

Let us be candid. Men make friends of women in most cases because their vanity is flattered. Even the criticism or the censure of women is endured, and is painfully pleasant, because it is a form of subtle flattery. A man is glad to feel that a woman is so intensely interested in his personality that she has taken the trouble to analyse, him that in an intuitive way she understands his nature, and that she is ready to sacrifice herself to him by risking even the loss of his friendship—priceless gift!—in order to be of service to him. Women have the art, or the gift of making a man feel that they are deeply concerned with his career and character, that he of all men is the one in whom they are most interested, that between them there is a secret understanding which the world does not share.

That is very seductive to the vanity of a man. It is an almost universal law of human nature that nothing is more interesting to a man than himself. He may pretend successfully, to himself and others, that he is interested in philosophy, or in politics, or in religion, or in any other subject outside himself, but really it is only in so far as those things affect his own soul that they are of importance to him. He therefore has a craving—in some men it is a morbid craving—to meet someone who is as much interested in himself as he is. He never finds a man who is so interested. His warmest friend is much more ready, to discuss his own difficulties, to narrate his own little adventures in life, than to listen with excited attention to the personal experiences of the other man.

But a woman is often more self-effacing, and is able naturally to be absorbed in the character and career of the man she likes. She at least gives him the impression that he is an exceedingly interesting being; that she takes him quite, quite seriously, that she discovers in him beautiful moral virtues, or high intellectual gifts, of which he has himself not been previously cognisant. Even if she bullies him for wasting his time, or for certain moral weaknesses, or for not taking advantage of his opportunities, he can lay the flattering unction to his soul that if he were only to buck up a bit, "which he would be a very fine fellow indeed, and do things by gad, don't you know, is an awful fag, which would surprise his nearest and dearest.

And the feeling of sharing a secret—the secret of his soul—with a woman, has a sweetness of its own, like a kind of moral sugar-candy. There are many men like Rousseau, without any of Rousseau's genius. They are shy fellows, and if there is any hole within a mile of them they are sure to put their foot in it. The world has written them down as asses; they get the cuffs and kicks of an unkind fate. How delightful it is then to go to some woman who sees in them the heroism which lurks in the bosoms of outwardly unheroic beings; who realises the nobility which may animate the heart of a mongrel cur as well as that of a high-bred hound; who will listen with admiration to the astonishingly clever things they did not say at the right moment, and who will praise the admirable intentions which were frustrated by accident! It is the vanity of men which is the secret of the sweetness of women's friendship. The hero is glad of hero-worship. Nelson fell a victim to the immense, the overwhelming adulation of his Lady Hamilton. There are many little Nelsons of private life, many fair Emmas in back streets. The very mongrel cur, as I have said, is overjoyed to meet some one who will discover all the qualities of the noble hound, in spite of his stubby tail, his bandy legs, and the effects of distemper.

After all, what we call vanity, is the natural craving of the human heart to find encouragement and faith. If there is any one who will believe in a man's nobility, he is less ignoble than if he is continually found guilty of pettiness. Praise a man's generosity, and he will be half cured of his meanness. Persuade a man he has the gift of genius and he will not be quite a fool. Women—some women—have this gift of consolation and encouragement. Some of them—in a sneering world, still retain the spirit of hero-worship. They will put the saintly aureole round the curate's head long before he is in danger of being canonised by his church. They will prefer the short stories of the literary novice to the works of the great masters. They will predict a brilliant career for the young member of Parliament fresh from the hustings. There is always one woman who will give gracious smiles to a scallywag and beam benevolently upon a bounder.

But there are dangers in the friendship of women. A woman who is intimate in comradeship with a man is not often willing to give him liberty. She is exacting and very jealous. She will not readily allow him other counsellors of her own sex. If he confides in her on Monday she cannot bear the thought that he should give the same or other confidences to another woman on Tuesday. She claims the sole and exclusive rights of his soul. That is sometimes irksome to a man who has not the highest fidelity. His vanity is not always satisfied with the flattering incense of one woman's friendship. The incense of the whole world of women would not be too much for him. So it is that the friendship between a man and woman is apt to lead to irritating little quarrels, to accusations of ingratitude and dishonour, at least to a feeling on the woman's side that her self-effacement and self-sacrifice and self-revelation have not been held sacred.

When a woman discovers that the man is seeking a new counsellor, that he goes to another drawing room after his day's work, or sits staring into another woman's fire when the candles burn dim and confesses his weakness or his ambitions or his failures to another woman who has sympathy she is apt too often to believe herself betrayed. Her friendship is changed to enmity, because she loathes a traitor and the man finds her very dangerous because she has seen into the secrets of his heart. She is scornful now and laughs with a bitter note at the thought of his failings. If they meet she taunts him or is so cold that he shivers however warm her fire. The old intimacy is gradually dissolved and after several efforts to mend the broken bonds the man stays away and the woman nourishes the memory of his treachery.

That is the poison that is in the sweetness of some friendships with women. Yet not in all such friendships. For here and there up and down the streets of life, there are women who will give much and expect very little, who will be staunch till death to men who are not more faithful than their fellows, who will always welcome them back with the same quiet smiling eyes, the same silent understanding and consoling tenderness, when they return from wanderings, to this good sanctuary. It is well with a man when he can possess the friendship of such a woman, well for young men especially who can go for counsel and courage to a woman who, without much knowledge, perhaps, has wisdom, and, without emotionalism, has a mother's love for men, who, as most of us, are children.

## MADRAS UNIVERSITY.

### Annual Convocation.

### CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 25.

The Governor of Madras presided at the Convocation of the Madras University this evening and delivered the usual address.

He referred to the policy of Government, that progress in India should be achieved by the promotion of European literature and science, and to the day when there was the strongest possible opposition to such a policy. He said that the sole object of Government was the prosperity of the country, and this depended greatly on the number of cultivated citizens. He referred to his great interest in matters affecting education, and to the opinion held by many leading Indians, that the regeneration of India was possible only by familiarity with Western science and logic. He shared in the opinion that the value of this was inestimable. Liberty was the keynote of what Western literature taught, and independence of judgment, freedom of ideas, emancipation from the slavery of authority, liberty of thought, these formed the spirit which had been engendered in the minds of Indians by English literature. It was manifest to-day in all Indian affairs,—religious, social and political,—it was the new wine poured into old bottles, and that was sometimes an hazardous experiment. Men were moved to revolt from the old attitude of subservience to the rigid rule, and to break away from the narrow custom. Sometimes they were apt to overstep the border line between independence and insolence. He warned them against the pitfall of discourtesy. Another fallacy against which he would warn them was that liberty meant absence of self-control and emancipation from the trammels of discipline.

# THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, MARCH 12, (PARIS, MARCH 13.)

## SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

Court and Personal.—The King, who arrived in Paris on Friday, took lunch with the French President on Saturday and reached Biarritz the following day.—The Empress Marie of Russia arrived in England on Monday.—The Prince of Wales presided on Wednesday over a meeting of King Edward's Hospital Fund.—At the Royal Institution last Friday Lord Esher gave a lecture on "Queen Victoria," and quoted, by the King's leave, passages from her unpublished journals, which began in 1832 and were continued till within ten days of her death.—Princess Henry of Battenberg laid the foundation-stone of an English church in Algeria on Saturday.—Captain Chance, 5th Lancers was married last week to a daughter of Mr. Agnew M. P., and Mr. G. Westinghouse, jun., to a daughter of Sir T. Brocklebank.

Accidents.—By the collapse of a dam at Birkenhead on Saturday 14 men were killed.—A railway collision in Kent destroyed two lives.

Aeronautics.—We report a lecture by Col. F. G. Stone on "The Defence of Harbours against Naval Airships."

Agriculture.—The meat warranty dispute has reached an acute stage, farmers absolutely refusing the butchers' demands.—A deputation from the Associated Chambers of Agriculture has urged on the Government the need for reform in agricultural education.

Ecclesiastical.—We publish figures showing the progress of Church of England membership in Wales.—The Free Church Council is having its annual meeting in Swansea.—Professor Nairne is giving a course of lectures at King's College on Teaching the Bible to children.—The Bible Society's 105th anniversary was celebrated at the Mansion House by the usual children's meeting on Saturday.—The majority of the Welsh Church Royal Commission have rejected the chairman's proposed report and will formulate one of their own.

Flodden.—A committee has been formed to erect a memorial on Flodden Field, where the battle was fought in 1513.

Foreign Trade.—Imports and exports for February show decreases of 3·7 and 12·2 per cent.

Ireland.—Three men charged with carrying revolvers at Broadford to the terror of his Majesty's subjects have been acquitted.—A Dublin magistrate is hearing the charges against Mr. Devlin, M.P., in connection with the disorderly opposition to Mr. W. O'Brien at the Nationalist Convention.—All the criminal cases at Limerick Assizes have ended in acquittals.

Labour.—A conference has been held under Mr. Churchill's chairmanship with a view to preventing wage disputes in the cotton trade.—The threatened colliery strike in South Wales has been averted.—Mr. G. Bernard Shaw spoke in St. James's Hall last week on Unemployment.

Law.—The Court of Appeal has reversed Mr. Justice Ridley's decision in the Cuenod-Leslie cheque case.—The loss of the Great Eastern Railway's steamship "Yarmouth" is attributed by the Wreck Inquiry Court to her too heavy deck cargo.—The Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company has been condemned to pay £1,500 to a passenger injured in an accident.—The Bottomley case has been resumed at the Guildhall before Sir. J. Ritchie.—Major Richardson, replying to a statement by Mr. Gladstone, contends that bloodhounds could give valuable results in the London suburbs.—The Stirling divorce case has ended in the husband's favour.

London.—Sir R. M. Beachcroft has been elected Chairman of the County Council.—The site of "Tyburn Tree" is to be marked with a tablet and inscription.

Naval and Military.—The Territorials on February 25 were 237,561 strong, London district heads the list with 30,160.—Mr. Haldane spoke on Friday at the prize disiribution of the Queen's Westminster Rifles.—On March 17 a battalion of the Guards, with full equipment will be experimentally carried from London to Hastings in private motor-cars.—A Congregational Minister on Sunday made a Christian plea for a citizen army.—An Australian cadet has won the King's medal at the Britannia Royal Naval College, and has been congratulated by his Majesty.

Parliament.—The House of Lords last week struck out of the Indian Councils Bill the clause authorizing Provincial Executive Councils and on Tuesday refused to reconsider the decision.—In the House of Commons on the 4th Mr. Haldane made his annual statement on the Army Estimates, which were further discussed on the 8th, 9th, and 10th. On the 5th the Daylight Saving Bill was read a second time and sent to a Select Committee.

Political.—The Prime Minister spoke on Tuesday at a demonstration of the Free Trade Union in the Queen's Hall, and on Wednesday received a deputation on the licensing question.—Mr. Birrell has been defending his Irish administration before his Bristol constituents.—Mr. Keir Hardie spoke at Oxford last week, but the meeting was much disturbed.—The Civil Service Estimates amount to £40,070,171, as compared with grants of £32,088,443 this year. Education takes £13,648,792; old-age pensions, £8,750,000. The Revenue Department Estimates amount to £32,350,730.

Royal Geographical Society.—Dr. Stein on Monday described his discoveries in Central Asia.

Sporting.—Navy officers beat Army officers at Rugby football on Saturday, the Prince of Wales being present.—At hockey England beat Wales and Scotland beat Ireland.—The Birchfield Harriers won the cross-country championship.—The Cambridge crew on Saturday rowed over the course from Putney to Mortlake in 19min. 1sec.—Cambridge beat Oxford in a University lacrosse match on Tuesday.

Theatres.—"Steife," by Mr. J. Galsworthy, has been produced at the Duke of York's; "Nan Pilgrim," by Mabel Dearmer, at the Royal Court; and "The Case for the Lady," by Florence Warden, at the Kingsway.

Weather.—The weather has been very inclement, with east wind and snow.

Wills.—Colonel Sturrock's estate is valued at £148,131; Mr. F. Marshall's, £144,729; Mr. J. B. Knight's £124,115; and Sir A. M. Torrance's £75,837.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—Mr. Reid has joined in the attack on large unused estates.—The Commonwealth Premier promises a policy of vigorous practical defence.

Canada.—Railway development in the West is progressing at an enormous rate.—The Government engineers recommend Port Nelson, not East Churchill, as the terminus of the Hudson's Bay Railway.

New Zealand.—The Ngauruhoe volcano is in violent eruption.

South Africa.—The advocates of closer union are gaining ground throughout the country. The Orangia Unie Congress has accepted the constitution as it stands. In Cape Colony the Bond Congress, while nominally accepting Mr. Hofmeyr's federation proposals, has declared that minor differences should not wreck the great aim of union.

Straits Settlements.—The Opium Commission's report is against drastic action.—The Government has come to a compromise with the opium farmers.

THE UNITED STATES.

The inauguration of President Taft took place in extremely bad weather on the 4th. He expressed his intention to make his predecessor's reforms lasting, said that an extra Session would be called at once to revise the tariff, suggested a graduated inheritance tax, advocated a suitable army and navy, and said he hoped to reduce Asiatic immigration to a "minimum" by mutual concessions between self-respecting Governments.

The Waterways Treaty was ratified by the Senate, with an alteration which is not likely to cause its rejection by Canada.

The Standard Oil Company, on re-trial, has been found not guilty of taking illegal rebates.

A Negro was burned alive on Sunday by a Texas mob.

A Tornado on Monday devastated an Arkansas town, destroying 14 lives.

FOREIGN.

Belgium.—A Belgian league for the defence of the Congo natives is being formed.

Cuba.—The House has rejected the Bill forbidding foreigners to hold land.

France.—The Chamber on Tuesday passed the Income-Tax Bill by 406 to 106.—Fifteen by-elections on Sunday cost the Radicals two seats.—The British Board of Trade has published a report on conditions of industrial life in France.

Germany.—A compromise regarding property taxation has been agreed to by the Bloc parties in the Reichstag, but it is not favourably criticized.—The Berlin Aldermen have accepted an invitation to visit the City Corporation of London.

Italy.—The general election took place on Sunday. The Cabinet's position is unshaken.

Japan.—Large steel works for gun forgings are to be erected by British capital and worked by the Japanese Admiralty assisted by British experts.

Morocco.—Constant robberies of mails between Fez and Tangier are causing much annoyance.

Persia.—Severe fighting is reported from Tabriz.—The Russian Consular Guard at Resht is being strengthened.

Fatal Avalanches have occurred in Austria and North Italy.

Spain.—King Alfonso has been visiting Algeciras and Ceuta.—The Two men charged with altering the marriage record of Josefa Duran in a church register have been acquitted.

The Near East.—Servia, in a note to the Powers, leaves the Bosnian question in their hands without demanding compensation.—The Austro-Hungarian Government will not proceed with the commercial treaty with Servia unless that country resumes neighbourly relations with the Dual Monarchy.

Turkey.—There has been an outbreak of insubordination among troops in the neighbourhood of Yildiz Kiosk.

Shipping.—The "Empress of Britain" has made the fastest time on record for the double voyage between Liverpool and Halifax.—A Norwegian ship has been lost off the south-west coast of Africa with all hands.

Obituary.—Lord Howth; Bishop Kestell-Cornish; Mr. H. M. Bompas, K.C.; Sir T. P. Butler; Canon C. J. Thompson; Colonel H. G. Watson; Lieut.-Col. R. M. Nedham; Mr. W. Yelverton, heir-presumptive to the Avonmore peerage; Mr. J. Y. Henderson; Mr. Holbrook Gaskell; Mr. G. P. Brown; Mr. J. Fitzgerald; Mr. W. H. Bliss; Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler; Mr. Ibrahim Ahmadi; the Mir of Khairpur; and Refik Bey, Turkish Minister of Justice.—"Times."

## THE BALKAN CRISIS.

### No improvement.

### SERVIA'S NEW MOVE.

Vienna, March 12.

No clearing of the situation can be expected before Servia has replied directly to the Austrian communication regarding the commercial treaty. The reply is expected here early next week.

In political circles here a certain amount of anxiety is noticeable this evening.

The "Matin's" correspondent in Vienna has been authorised by von Baron Aehrenthal, Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to make the following statement:—

The perfectly loyal and impartial attitude which France has not ceased to observe towards Austria-Hungary gives us particular satisfaction. We shall not forget it in the future. France has understood that the policy of Austria-Hungary conceals nothing and that every step is taken openly. That, we believe, is the reason why, with the influence she possesses in the counsels of Europe, she has facilitated to the negotiations which have been in progress for the past six months.

We also greatly appreciate the valuable services rendered by the St. Petersburg Government in inducing the Slav States in the Balkans to bring their policy into harmony with the pacific aims of the Great Powers. In our opinion the Servian Note is wanting in that clearness which is essential to the improvement in the situation which we all desire.

SERVIA'S WAR BY TARIFF.

LAW FOR HEAVY PENALTIES ON AUSTRIAN GOODS.

Belgrade, March 12.

The commercial "provisorium" expires at the end of March. The Skupshtina is now passing a measure to increase the general tariff by 60 per cent. on manufactured goods and by 40 per cent. on raw materials. This will apply to all countries having no treaty with Servia.

Austria does not wish to extend the "provisorium" or to accept the treaty proposed by herself and accepted by Servia last year. Accordingly, Austria, if nothing is meanwhile arranged, will come under the increased tariff. The situation is, therefore, again grave.

The Finance Minister, M. Protitch, stated yesterday that in spite of extraordinary expenses, over 20,000,000fr. (£800,000) in gold is still in the Treasury. He proposed a 25 per cent increase of indirect taxation for military expenses in 1909.

Count Forgach, the Austrian Minister, has asked for an explanation of the distribution of arms to the third line of the reserves. The third line has never been called out before.

St. Petersburg, Friday, March 12.

Some anxiety is still felt here. It is stated that Austria does not consider the Servian Note to the Powers a satisfactory answer to her own Note to the Belgrade Government, and will insist on an explicit and separate reply to the latter before entering in further negotiations. An Austrian message to this effect will be delivered in Belgrade to-night or to-morrow.

Sofia, Friday, March 13.

The Bulgarian Government is taking steps at St. Petersburg to secure that the sum payable to Turkey as indemnity shall be considered in the first place as the price of the expropriated Oriental Railway.

MR. A. H. WOLLASTON, Examiner of Accounts, E. B. S. Railway, has two years' leave from the 15th proximo, Mr. C. E. Ross succeeding him.

## NAVY ESTIMATES.

### INCREASE OF NEARLY £3,000,000.

### Four Dreadnoughts at Once.

### ANOTHER FOUR IF NECESSARY.

London, March 13.

The naval programme foreshadowed in a Parliamentary Paper issued late last night bears marks of fierce and sustained conflict between the two sections of the Cabinet—the one led by Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey, and the other by Mr. Lloyd-George and Mr. Churchill.

| | |
|---|---|
| The estimate for 1909-10 is | £35,142,700 |
| Increase over 1908-9 | £2,823,200 |

The new building programme is:—

4 Dreadnoughts.
6 Protected cruisers.
20 Destroyers.
£500,000 worth of submarines.

New construction in 1909-10 will cost £8,885,194, an increase of £1,338,992.

The sum of £6,559,424 will be spent on continuing the work on ships already begun, and £2,285,770 on beginning the ships set out above.

In addition to Government may in the course of 1909-10 find it necessary to make preparation for the rapid construction of four more large armoured ships beginning on April 1 of the following financial year. They therefore ask Parliament to entrust them with powers to do this effectively. Such powers would enable them to arrange in the financial year 1909-10 for the ordering and supply of guns, gun mountings, armour, machinery and materials for shipbuilding, thus making possible the laying down on April 1, 1910, of four more ships to be completed by March 1912.

So keen has been controversy between the advocates of retrenchment and supporters of the two-Power standard that the Estimates have been reprinted.

DEPENDENT ON GERMANY.

While in form the programme may be regarded as a compromise it is in reality a victory for the two-Power standard, provided the Cabinet adheres to its decision with regard to future construction.

This authorisation to lay down if necessary four more Dreadnoughts on April 1, 1910, will relieve the Cabinet from the necessity of making a second application to Parliament, and will at the same time serve as an indication to foreign competitors of the determination of the Government to abide by the pledge of the Prime Minister. It is even hoped in some quarters that the mere announcement will act as a deterrent abroad.

The method of procedure is novel. It is proposed to begin by ordering the armour plates and armament of the second four battleships, and not to lay down the hulls during the present year. The construction of hulls will, it is urged, require less than a year, whereas the armament and armour plates require a longer time and until they are completed no real progress can be made with a battleship. This method has been adopted to relieve the financial strain on the Exchequer.

Everything now depends upon the naval construction abroad. If—as is stated—German construction is not merely "on paper" the Cabinet will have no choice but to avail itself of the authorisation of Parliament and proceed during the present year with the second section of four battleships.

BRITISH PROGRAMME.

The British shipbuilding programme for the coming year and for the last three years stands as follows:—

| | 1909 | 1908 | 1907 | 1906 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Battleships | 4 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Armoured cruisers | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Small cruisers | 6 | 6 | 1 | 0 |
| Destroyers | 20 | 16 | 5 | 2 |
| Torpedo-Boats | 0 | 0 | 12 | 12 |
| Submarines | 6(?) | 6 | 12 | 8 |

GERMAN PROGRAMME.

| | 1909 | 1908 | 1907 | 1906 | 1905 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Battleships | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Arm'r'd cr's'rs | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Small cr's'rs | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Destroyers | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 6 |
| Submarines | 12 | 12 | 4 | 0 | 0 |

WORLD'S DREADNOUGHTS.

The programmes of the Naval Powers in battleships of the Dreadnought type and armoured cruisers of the Invincible class since the introduction of those types have been as follow:—

| | 1909 | 08 | 97 | 06 | 05 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| England | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 18 |
| Germany | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 13 |
| United States | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 8 |
| Austria | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Japan | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| France | 2 (?) | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 8 |

COST OF NAVIES.

Including loan expenditure, the cost of great navies has been as follows in millions:—

| | 1909 | 1908 | 1907 | 1906 | 1905 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Britain | 35.1 | 32.3 | 31.5 | 34.2 | 36.5 |
| Germany | 20.1 | 16.9 | 13.9 | 12.4 | 11.4 |
| United States | 27.8 | 21.3 | 20.8 | 23.7 | 22.6 |
| France | 13.3 | 12.7 | 12.4 | 13.3 | 12.7 |

NEW CONSTRUCTION.

The expenditure for new construction and armaments in the year 1909 is as follows for the Great Powers:—

| | |
|---|---|
| England | £11,266,000 |
| Germany | £10,751,000 |
| United States | £10,015,000 |
| France | £5,760,000 |
| Austria | £1,700,000 |

COMPLETED SHIPS.

The following ships have been completed and passed into the fleet in 1908-9:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Battleships | 3 |
| Armoured cruisers | 4 |
| Small cruisers | 0 |
| Destroyers | 3 |
| Torpedo-boats | 17 |
| Submarines | 7 |

AIRSHIP AND FLOATING DOCKS.

Two of the new Dreadnoughts are to be laid down in July and two in November, £1,531,600 being spent on them.

Careful attention is being given to the possibility of constructing floating docks for the repair of men-of-war of various sizes, especially in view of the serious want of accommodation for Dreadnoughts on the East Coast. Floating docks for torpedo craft could probably be used with safety at several ports but for big ships the large rise and fall of the tide make mooring near a yard a problem.

It has been decided to carry out dirigible airship experiments and to construct "an aerial vessel."

A substantial bonus is given the Rosyth contractors for each week they can save on the seven years limit for building. A magazine depot is also being built there.

The fall in the price of coal and the state of shipbuilding have allowed orders to be placed on the most advantageous terms.

The rearrangement of the Fleet, already announced in the "Daily Mail," including the absorption of the Channel in the Home Fleet, is explained.

A Commander's full pay is increased from 20s. to 22s. a day.

Flag officers agree that the nucleus crew system ensures a readiness for war never before obtained.

THE DEBATE.

VIEWS OF ALL PARTIES.

The Estimates will be discussed in the House of Commons on Tuesday. Mr. McKenna, the First Lord, having recovered from his chill, will be in his place. Mr. Arthur Lee, Financial Secretary of the Admiralty in the last Government, will open the debate for the Opposition. He will almost certainly assert that four Dreadnoughts are not enough, and in this claim the Opposition will have the support of the Liberal Imperialists. On the other hand the Small Navy Party, the Labour members, and the Nationalists will declare that four Dreadnoughts are too many, and that the money might far better be spent on works of social reform.

LARGE NAVY LIBERALS.

Mr. Carlyon Bellairs, M.P., Secretary of the Navy Committee of the House of Commons: I still adhere to the demand I made in July that we should have an annual programme of six battleships, six cruisers, and twenty-four destroyers repeated for several years to come. The remark in the memorandum about providing guns for the following year's programme does not advance the situation, for as the Government are pledged to build their ships within periods of two years, guns and mountings must inevitably be ordered beforehand. What is understood to have been the original demand of the Admiralty—that is six large armoured ships—is in my opinion the minimum for our requirements.

Mr. J. D. Rees, M.P., secretary of the Liberal Colonial Committee: I should have preferred to see the Government take the bull by the horns and lay down six battleships at once.

SMALL NAVY PARTY.

Mr. Albert Bright, M. P. (of the Arrest of Armaments Committee): I have never seen any necessity to increase the Estimates over those of last year. We have 42 per cent. of the tonnage of really powerful armoured ships of the world, while Germany has only 12 per cent. It is absurd to make our preponderance still greater. Does any sane man imagine that we should ever have to face a combination of American and German fleets? Or is it soberly contended that we shall have to face a combination of fleets of any two European Powers? And even if we did, what need have we for a larger fleet than we already possess?

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, M. P., Labour Party: As a party we consider this competitive expansion of navies to be foolish and we shall oppose the increase recommended.

## MR. BALFOUR AND TARIFF REFORM.

### "The First Plank."

London, March 13.

Mr. Balfour was present yesterday for the first time at the Tariff Reform League at a luncheon given by the League at the Constitutional Club.

Lord Ridley said that Mr. Chamberlain had written to express satisfaction at the honour of Mr. Balfour was doing the League.

Mr. Balfour, received with loud applause, said:—"Lord Ridley has told you—I think with perfect justice—that the Tariff Reform League is concerned not with the general policy of the Unionist Party, but only with one of the great principles that party is called upon to deal with. No doubt it is the first plank in our platform. (Applause.) It is a matter to which any Unionist Government must first address itself. (Hear, hear.) But it is only one part, one fraction of that complex body of opinion which all—or almost all, I should imagine—in this room are pledged to support. While I hold strongly that these separate associations for Tariff Reform, for preserving denominational schools, for preserving the Union of Ireland—I do not proceed with the enumeration—are absolutely necessary, none of us is likely to forget that a particular part of our creed is but a part, and that the part itself cannot be carried to a successful issue unless the whole is also kept in view.

"The dogmatic arrogance, the almost insolent affectation of intellectual superiority which once characterised the critics of Fiscal Reform has been greatly chastened. The change was due not only to by-elections, but to a departure from the general doctrine of the functions of government held by Cobden.

"I have never contemplated being a party to establishing a new tariff system under which this country was to be artificially driven to the production of articles which it could only produce at a materially greater cost than other countries. (Cheers).

"The pictures Mr. Asquith paints are in the most rosy colours of the industrial conditions prevailing at present, and of the happy regime of Free Trade, but I cannot reconcile these glowing pictures with the speeches the Government make when they are dealing with unemployment. (Hear, hear.)

EXPORTED CAPITAL.

"We do not object to German capital coming in but why congratulate ourselves on British capital going out of the country? You cannot hold that this country is using all the capital it can and what we are exporting is the surplus. If you hold that it is a matter of enormous congratulation that foreign capital should be imported.

"I would rather trust my physical health to a doctor who studied the Pharmacopœia in 1840 than my national and financial arrangements to gentlemen who have learned nothing since Peel and Cobden framed the fiscal and ftraiff system of this country.

"Foreign nations do not deny that their tariffs are directed to modify in their own favour the natural course of industry, as Adam Smith or Cobden conceived it. There are people who will tell you that experts pay for imports, imports for exports, and what does it matter if Germany compels you instead of finishing the article, to send it to her half-finished and let her finish it?

"It is folly to say that this country does not lose anything by its manufactures being turned artificially and arbitrarily from one employment to another by foreign tariffs.

"While I do not doubt rash statements have been made on this question, impartial investigators will agree when I say that the legislative recommendation for social reform made by this Government are certainly far more flagitious and conduce to raising more impracticable hopes than any uttered by the responsible advocates of Fiscal Reform."

Mr Balfour quoted Mr. Churchill's statement that he had always been an advocate of retaliation. (Laughter.) "I cannot imagine why this new plank in the Radical platform received not even the most cursory notice from the Prime Minister. Does he agree or not. If he agrees he has got to eat a perfect surfeit of his own utterances. If he does not agree how comes he to permit these utterances on the part of an important member of a united administration, (Laughter.)

"I can tell you exactly what duration of time corresponds to always in the mouth of the President of the Board of Trade because in January, 1905 he said the policy of retaliation is merely a convenient verbal cover for the much larger policy of real protection which lies behind it."

MINISTERS DIVIDED.

Mr. Balfour quoted from Mr. Lloyd-George: "Protection he could understand, but retaliation was a thing that would not stand looking at for five seconds," and from Mr. Asquith, "Retaliation was nothing more nor less than an imposture. It meant protection in the lodg run." And Mr. Balfour continued: "Here is a Ministry with a big Budget in front of it, and so little have they thought out their own fiscal policy that they are divided on the very essence of the problem. A more discreditable, a more ludicrous performance I don't think we have ever seen. I really was sorry for the Prime Minister when he had to make his speech on Free Trade with the utterances of this most inconvenient colleague ringing in every body's ears. (Laughter.)

"I mention it not merely for the gratification of knocking the Ministerial heads together—(laughter)—but as another indication that irrespective of party the opinion of this country is that the whole system must be changed. That opinion is spreading far beyond the Unionist ranks. The moral is this: That while the difficulties of dealing with the fiscal question are great while they tax to the utmost the patriotism of the party which undertakes them while they ask of all classes that they should consider the interests of the whole and not the interests of the part—(hear, hear)—while they are open to the incidents and changes of a democratic country nevertheless those changes are bound to come and when they come, as surely come they will, they will come in a shape which will produce no undue shock to national industry or the course of national trade. They will violate no canon of common sense, and that they will be moderate and reasonable is the wish of every member of the Tariff Reform League."

## EX-PRINCESS'S REBUFF.

### A King's Evasion of his Former Wife.

Rome, March 12.

The King of Saxony is at present at Genoa, whence he will proceed by sea to Naples, Messina, and Reggio.

A dramatic incident appeared imminent at the Genoa railway station as the King was leaving for an excursion to Turin. He was about to enter the train when a lady of very distinguished appearance endeavoured to approach him. She was none other than the King's divorced wife, formerly the Archduchess Louisa of Austria who wished to inquire of the King concerning her little daughter, Princess Monica of Saxony who was taken from her custody when she married in London the Italian pianist Signor Toselli.

Members of the King's suite hurriedly intervened and the ex-Princess was quickly ordred to leave the platform.

## ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(Continued from page 6.)

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD ON THE SITUATION.

Sir George Birdwood writes:—"I will answer the references made to me seriatim. First,—rely upon it there is nothing whatever in the report that Sir Walter Lawrence has resigned his seat on the Council of the Secretary of State for India on account of differences with Lord Morley on the question arising out of the proposed 'Indian Reforms.' After Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Sir Walter Lawrence is reported to have been one of Lord Morley's chief supporters in drafting these proposals, which were inevitable in the process of the evolution under British rule of administrative methods in India. Apart from that, Sir Walter Lawrence is a level-headed man of the world, and would intuitively recognise the absurdity of a Member of the India Council showing his disagreement with the Secretary of State in any other form than voting against him in Council, or, as an extreme measure, writing a set minute in opposition, and for the express purpose of its being called for in Parliament. It would be giving oneself ridiculous airs to do more. In my experience resignations of the sort depend generally on 'the missus,' who is an omnipotent factor in the control of the destinies of all Englishmen—from sky-scrapers like Kings and Prime Ministers, and Secretaries of State, to the road-scrapers, sent out from the workhouses to clear the streets of London of the 100,000,000 of tons of driving, dazzling, icy snow that fell upon them last week and threatened every hour to overwhelm us all in its soft and fleecy pall. Mothers and wives and sweethearts—these are the three 'she's,' one or other of them, to whom we must look for the explanation of anything that appears cryptic in the conduct of the vast majority of Englishmen; and in this homely fact lies the invincible strength of England, of the United Kingdom, in every arena of our national life—social, industrial, artistic, religious, and political; and this simply is why I am all for the cry of 'Votes for Women.' After the women folk, come considerations of 'pounds, shillings and pence' and as a matter of fact Sir Walter Lawrence I understand was offered the vacancy on the board of the P. and O. Company caused by the death of Sir Owen Burne, and Lord Morley taking the view that Sir Walter Lawrence could not be a Director of the P. and O. Company and retain his place in the Indian Council—striking the balance between two appointments, Sir Walter resigned the latter. There can be no doubt that he has made at once the more patriotic choice, and the more advantageous to himself personally. The emoluments are less, but the experience to be gained at the Board of the P. and O. Company is invaluable to a man still in the prime of life and who may look forward to serving his country in more responsible offices than any yet filled by Sir Walter Lawrence. Still one does not see quite clearly why, when a City merchant and director of the British India Company and a City Banker hold seats in the India Council, and Sir Owen Burne was allowed to join the Board of the P. and O. Company and yet retain his seat in the Council, Sir Walter Lawrence was forced to give up one for the other.

Second,—Mr. Gokhale is absolutely right in insisting on the official publication of the Memorandum, or Minute submitted by him, on which, his Lordship's proposed 'Reforms' are obviously based. (Sir George wrote before the Lords' debate of yesterday.) Mr. Gokhale is not to be tried by English standards in such a matter, for he has no knowledge of our procedure and unwritten etiquette in such matters, Englishmen often have opportunities of rendering similar valuable and, as may happen, timely advice to a highly placed and responsible Minister of State, and if the latter at once reaps for himself, and his party, a great and emphatic reputation through acting on such advice, "the man behind the throne" among ourselves recognises that his first duty to those he has so well and wisely served is to maintain his incognito absolutely; and he is enabled to indulge in this honourable reserve the more readily from his knowledge that in accordance with a tradition seldom broken he will receive in recognition of his self-denying silence, some high honour, as the P. C., Order of the Bath, or the Star of India, or Indian Empire, or again, some adequate reward such as a Baronetcy, or, if a poor man, a lucrative appointment. Even for a minor party service men will be rewarded in such ways, provided they know how absolutely to keep their service an inscrutable secret. But Mr. Gokhale understands nothing of these nuances of our political life, and even if he did, in his case there was no adequate reward he could receive, or honour that could be done him for the laborious, ungrudging, and honourable and most effective service he has rendered Lord Morley, but to proclaim it to four "imagined corners" of the earth by the official publication of his Memorandum. Mr. Gokhale is a Brahman of the acutest intellect, the heritage of 3000 years of the highest literary and religious culture; and temporal successes, in rewards and honours, are nothing to him; while his reputation before his countrymen that is "The four Castes," for what he has done for them, is naturally and justly everything with him, if he is the good, the high-souled, and the true Brahman I take him to be. In his place I should have acted exactly as he has done; and nothing this world can give or take away would compensate me for abstaining from the vindication of my Brahmanhood before "The four Castes" and especially before "the Twice-born three (*dwaija*) the Vaisya, the Kshatriya, and the Brahmin. But then I was taught my English alphabet on a painted *patta*, in Belgaum, headed on one side with representations of Saraswati and Ganesa, and on the other of Brahma, Vishnu and Siva.

Third—I entirely disapprove of the manner in which the Lords threw out Lord Morley's Clause on the proposed Provincial Executive Councils. If the Provincial Governors have objected to it, and the India Councils have objected to it, the Lords were right in raising an objection to it; but they should have done so in a set debate in which the problems involved would have been thoroughly threshed out. They did nothing of the sort; their speeches were all off-hand; and they threw out the Clause in the most peremptory and perfunctory manner, as if they thought more of giving another kick to a Ministry already nodding to its fall, than of the effect their embarrassing and discrediting of the Ministry would have in aggravating the difficulties of the Government of India. I hope, however, that by the exercise of a firm and conciliatory spirit the unpleasantness caused by the Lords may pass off without leaving any injurious results behind. I am not entitled to express any opinion on the real wisdom or unwisdom of the rejected Clause; but as a British voter anxious always to use my vote, patriotically and righteously, I feel no objection to placing any Hindu—provided he be a Brahman or a Rajput, or even a Vaisya, and of course any Muslim, on a Provincial Executive Council; but I would not select a Sudra. The Brahmans make splendid administrators; and the Rajputs and the Muslims have been steeped for centuries in the traditions of Executive Government, and international politics, but the Sudra has for millenniums been a slave, and it will require a millennium of gradual training under British rule, before he can learn that his soul is his own, and be trusted in executive positions of political authority and power. The more the people of India can be taught to administer the country themselves, the better for us as well as for them: and so long as we govern India, we should regulate our administrative and political relations with the Hindus, if not altogether by the letter, yet, so far as possible, by the spirit of the Code of Manu, and cognate sacro-sanct law books of the Brahmanical theocracy, that for 5000 years, through every political vicissitude, has maintained the integrity and supremacy of Aryan civilisation in India, in its pristine purity and beneficence. Destroy that theocracy, and you destroy India of the Hindus:

"Lo thy dread Empire Chaos is restor'd,
Light dies before this uncreating word:
Thy hand great Anarch lets the curtain fall;
And universal darkness buries all."

## THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 26.

Precipitation occurred in Kashmir, the West Himalayas, Submontane Districts and West Punjab and a few falls occurred in the South of the Peninsula and elsewhere, the following being the chief amounts:—Sonemarg, Minimarg and Rawalpindi, one inch; Srinagar, two; Muree, three-quarters of an inch; Peshawar, Khushab, Sialkot, Raipur, Bijapur and Trevandrum, half an inch; Kodaikanaal, two. Skies are still overcast in Kashmir, but are almost cleared in Upper India. In the central parts of the country and in the Deccan skies are moderately clouded.

Humidity is now high in North-west India, and low in the North-east, and normal in the Peninsula; temperature is very low in Upper India, but is remaining high in the United Provinces and North-east India and normal in the Peninsula.

Forecast.—Some further precipitation in Kashmir and thunder showers in the Central parts of the country and the lower half of the Peninsula.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 26TH MARCH.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 26th March, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—No telegrams have been received from Umballa. Rawalpindi has received 0·95 inch of rain. Moderate cloud persists in the North Punjab but skies have cleared elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is higher than usual at Delhi but has fallen and is now low over the rest of the division, the deficiency in the maximum amounting to 21° at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the southern districts but are clear elsewhere. The air is damper than usual at Jhansi, but is generally drier at the other stations. Both day and night temperatures are slightly above the average nearly everywhere.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Rajputana but are lightly clouded in Sind. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is lower than usual in Sind but normal in Rajputana; the minimum is normal except at Bikaner where it is low.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air continues in excess in Cutch and in North Gujarat, but is generally equal to the average elsewhere. Temperature is normal except for a defect at night at some stations in the northern half of the division.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur reports 0·41 inch of rain during a thunderstorm. Skies remain moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal in the northern half but generally in excess in the southern half of the division. Temperature has fallen; the maximum is lower than usual in the South Central Provinces but the minimum is still in excess at a few stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear in the North and only lightly clouded in the South Konkan. The moisture in the air has decreased and is now generally in slightly defect. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Bijapur records 0·64 inch of rain and Sholapur a very light fall. Skies remain clear in the North Bombay Deccan but are lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the area of rainfall but is normal or in defect over the rest of the division. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Isolated showers have fallen in the Bombay Deccan, the Central Provinces and in the North Punjab. The barometer has risen everywhere, the rise in the Northern India and the Central Provinces being rapid to considerable. Skies have cleared and are now only lightly clouded in Northern India but moderate cloud presists in the Central Provinces, in the adjacent regions of the United Provinces and in parts of the Deccan.

A few duststorms or thunderstorms may occur in the Central Provinces.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday from Europe, by the P and O Co.'s steamer "Persia," were:—Sir F. G. Egerton, Sir G. Sutherland, Lady and Miss Stuart, and Count Vonkeenigsmark.

BREVET COLONEL G. R. HODGSON, Deputy Surveyor General, has 19 months' leave.

WRITING of the recent incident at Serampore, reported the other day, a correspondent says:—Two Bhatia ladies, wife and daughter of a leading millowner, while bathing in the Female Ghat near the Serampore Government Weaving College, slipped into the river. The other bathers raised a cry of alarm. The Principal and four of the students who were busy at work in the building at the time, rushed out and on immediately seeing the danger ran downstairs and jumped a wall into the river. The Principal, who was fully dressed and breathless, sank for a moment, but in spite of this, gallantly went on to the rescue, the ladies in the meantime were being helped by the students. I believe, had the rescuers been a moment late the ladies would most certainly have been drowned, for only a hand was visible on the surface of the water; they were found clinging to each other. Such a meritorious act on the part of the Principal and students ought not to escape the notice of the Royal Humane Society.

## SPORTING NEWS.

### BOXING.

### The Poona Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 26.

To-night saw some of the finals. Smith of the Lincolns was unfortunately unable to fight with Tansell in the Heavy Weights as he is suffering from 103 degrees fever, He is accordingly out of the Tournament and the finals of the Heavy Weights is now to be decided between Tansell and Wells, who defeated Jarvis of the Northamptons to-night.

FEATHER WEIGHTS.

THIRD ROUND.

Pte. Farley, S. W. Borderers, vs. Lce-Corpl Martin, East Surreys. Farley won after a really good fight all through.

Pte. Healy, Leicesters, vs Lce-Corpl. Manning, Northamptons. Manning won. It was a great fight and Healy was deservedly applauded for the splendid stand he made against overwhelming odds.

Pte. Robson, Durhams, vs. Pte. Calloway, the Queens. Calloway won.

Corpl. Daniels, Dorsets, vs. Pte. Dibbe, Manchesters Pte. Dibbs won.

Pte. Jarvis, Northamptons, vs. Bombs Wells, 8th Mountain Battery. Jarvis was rendered "hors de combat" in the second round.

HEAVY WEIGHTS.

SEMI-FINALS.

Lce.-Corpl. Smith, Lincolns, vs Pte. Tansell, Worcesters. Smith having had 103 degrees of fever, was quite unable to turn up and Tansell won.

HEAVY WEIGHTS.

OFFICERS.

Lieut. Saunders, East Yoks, vs Lieut. De Boys, Lincolns. Saunders went for De Boys tooth and nail in the first round, but De Boys knocked him about badly each time he attacked. The referee thought Saunders had quite enough when his eye was cut open and when he was floored and stopped the fight. DeBoys won.

FOUR ROUND CONTEST.

Pte. Baker, Worcesters, vs. Pte. Gibbons, Northamptons. Gibbons won.

SIX ROUND CONTEST.

Pte. Barnshaw, the Queens, vs. Lce.-Corpl. Barry, S. W. Borderers. Barry put his wrist and thumb out in the second round and retired.

Gr. Lyons, 8th Battery, R. F. A., vs. Ptce. Dixon, Worcesters. Lyons had his man out in the first round with a series of thundering jabs across the jaws.

Lce.-Corpl. Hillier, East Yorks, vs. Sergt. Beazeley, East Yorks. Hillier was too much for Beazely, who knocked him about fearfully, and having floored him in rapid succession in the second round, the referee stopped the fight and gave it to Hillier.

Pte. Jones, S. W. Borderers, vs. Pte. Marks, Middlesex Regt. Marks won after a really capital fight.

Pte. Hemmings, Worcesters, vs. Corpl. Arthur, Inniskilling Dragoons. At the end of the three rounds the referee said that both men had fought a very good fight. Corpl. Arthur won.

## YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will sail to-day:—

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-50 p.m.

| Name of Boats. | Entered by | L. Wind H'cap. M S | M. Wind H'cap. M S | F. Wind H'cap. M S |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sapphire | R H Hopkins and Maj. Muter, R E | 13 34 | 9 43 | 8 32 |
| Turquoise | L. W. Stokes and W. Darling | 21 23 | 13 16 | 9 43 |
| Melody | J.B.K.Macbeth. | 18 20 | 16 30 | 18 33 |
| Eileen IV. | R W Fisher | Scr | Scr | Scr |

Course No. 35+14=11·95 miles. Time-limit 7 p.m.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-30 p.m.

| Name of Boats. | Time Allowances. M. S. | Entered by |
|---|---|---|
| Trixie | 3 54 | Officers, Gloucestershire Regt. |
| Pixie | Scr | E. Y. Watson, and J. E. Aspinwall. |
| Manikin | 7 9 | Officers, R. A. |
| Erin | 7 9 | Officers, 116th Mahrattas. |
| Peewit | 11 3 | Duncan Fraser. |

Course No. 32=7·8 miles. Time-limit—7 p.m.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-40 p.m.

| Name of Boats. | Time allowances. M. S. | Entered by |
|---|---|---|
| Tomtit | Scr | Capt. H. Gloster. |
| Coralie | 4 26 | Col. H. Mead. |
| Mand | 2 32 | Officers, R. H. |
| Lapwing | 0 54 | O. N. Moberly. |
| Shirley | 5 42 | C. A. Wordsworth. |
| Sitara | 5 | J. E. Needham. |

Course No. 23=7·6 miles. Time-limit 7 p.m.

## BOMBAY RACES.

### Fifteenth Extra Meeting.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

SATURDAY, MARCH 27.

1st Race—1st Small Consolation Plate, 3 p.m.
2nd Race—2nd Small Consolation Plate, 3-25 p.m.
3rd Race—Arab Selling Plate, 3-50 p.m.
4th Race—The Good Bye Plate, 4-20 p.m.
5th Race—The Final Plate, 4-45 p.m.
6th Race—The Jaskal Club Plate, 5-10 p.m.
7th Race—Selling Plate, 5-35 p.m.
8th Race—The 1st Au Revoir Plate, 6-5 p.m.
9th Race—The 2nd Au Revoir Plate, 6-35 p.m.

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and the Officers of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A Special Train leaves

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Colaba | ... | ... | 2-25 p.m. |
| Church Gate | ... | ... | 2-32 p.m. |
| Grant Road | ... | ... | 2-41 p.m. |
| Arrives at Mahalaxmi | | ... | 2-45 p.m. |

(S. S.)

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, March 26.

WE("Times") learn unofficially that Sir Walter R. Lawrence has resigned the membership of the India Council to which he was appointed in October 1907. Shortly before that date the passing of the Council of India Act, 1907, reduced the statutory period of appointments thereto from ten to seven years, and under this new arrangement Sir Walter had some five and-a-half years still to serve. We understand that, for present at least, Sir Walter does not propose to make any statement as to the circumstances leading to his decision. So far as the record shows, there has hitherto been no instance of a member appointed subsequently to the fixing of a statutory limit of years in 1869 resigning before the expiry of such period, except for the purpose of taking some other appointment or of entering Parliament. Sir Walter Lawrence, it will be recalled, was Private Secretary to Lord Curzon during the first four years of his Viceroyalty; and he was Chief of the Staff on the occasion of the tour of the Prince and Princess of Wales in India in the cold weather of 1905-1906. Lord Morley has been called upon to exercise a great amount of patronage in respect to the Council of India since he became Secretary of State in December 1905. With the exception of Sir James Mackay, whom he reappointed on April 1907, for a further term of five years, there are now only three members of the India Council whom he found as colleagues when he entered the India Office—namely, Sir W. Lee-Warner, Sir Hugh Barnes, and Sir David Barr.

## ARRIVALS.

### Per s. s. "Persia," March 26.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Persia," Commander W. H. Haughton, R. N. R., which arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the English Mails of the 12th March, brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Bennett, Mr and Mrs A H and inft
Bulfe, Miss
Bissett, Mr W S S
Bransons, Mrs 2 infts
Campbell, Col and Mrs W M
Campbell, 2 Misses
Clibborn, Miss
Coleman, Mr C W
Campion, Mr A H N
Campbell, Lieut C O and Mrs
Crooks, Mr C P
DuBoulay, Mrs
Davies, Mr C H
Dunkley, Mr P J
Davies, Miss R
Day, Mr F and Mrs
Embleton, Mr and Mrs W D and 3 children
Fesson, Mr and Mrs W C
Gribble, Miss M B
Hart, Mr J
Harrison, Mr R
Heyland, Mrs W A and 2 children
Lynch, Miss
Martin, Mr L J
Miers, Miss M
Melling, Brig Mr and Mrs
Melling, Mr J R
Phipps, Mr and Mrs W and inft.
Parker, Mrs Lewis and inft
Pearson, Mr C J
Prindergast, Mrs C G and infts
Paton, Mrs Noll
Pugh, Mr A
Radford, Mr H C
Rice, Mr J S
Stirling, Col and Mrs Sharpin, Miss M
Smart, Mr Alex
Symonds, Miss
Smithell, Master H
Thomas, Miss L
Wallace, Mr Jas
Wood, Mr E L

FROM MARSEILLES.

Anderson, Miss Lie
Blount, Mr N
Beynon, Miss B C
Browning, Mr W M
Barlow, Mr R
Bowen, Mr E C
Bayley, Capt F B
Barrow, Miss M B
Corstaphan, Mr N
Cotes, Mrs E
Cradice, Mrs and inft
De Vine, Mr J L
Dobbs, Captain
Duncan, Mr W
Dutt, Mr R C
Dogmor, Miss V
Egerton, Sir P G
Fraser, Mrs S
Finney, Mrs Stephen
Forster, Major P B
Fehr, Mr Hugo
Farley, Mr F W
Glanville, Lt P G
Guy, Mr G F
Gubbay, Mrs M M
Groenings, Mr O
Hitchcock, Mr R H
Haslewood, Miss
Hall, Mrs E
Hall, Miss C H
Hall, Miss M L
Hall Mrs F
Jermyn, Mrs T
Jakeman, Miss M A
Jafascot, Mrs F H H
Lucas, Major F G
Lemond, Mr W
Lethgow, Major H
Monahan, Mr and Mrs J
Maconchy, Mrs E W S K
Munro, Mr C C
McGill, Mr J P
Maxwell Mrs B N
Nauth, Major Bhola
Peterson, Mrs F H
Redford, Mr A
Richardson, Mr W
Sleeke, Mrs F A
Souter, Mr and Mrs A
Stuart, Lady
Stuart, Miss
Schofield, Miss M T
Stewart, Capt F H
Spyer, Mr H R F
Sutherland, Sir G
Spence, Hon Mrs
Spence, Miss
Swinboe, Mrs and inft
Von Koraigsmark, count
Vernon, Miss G
Weighell, Miss A J
Watenfield, Major B C
Watts, Mr H P
Wilson, Mrs C S

FROM BRINDISI.

Branson, Mrs R
Lewtas, Col John
Mowbray, Mr J L

FROM PORT SAID.—Hartley, Mr W

FOR KARACHI.

Bendall, Miss E B
Freeland, Capt Mrs and infts.
Garcia, Mrs M and Miss
Headlam, Mrs J E W
Moore Miss
Merk, Mrs W R H
Nicholl, Mr R
Stubbs, Mr and Mrs H E G and child
Stratton, Mr F B
Trivaskiak, Mr N K

### Per s.s. "City of Karachi," March 28.

List of passengers per s. s. "City of Karachi" due here to-morrow and passengers will be landed at Ballard Pier:—

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY.

Beardman, Mr & Mrs Melville
Clarke, Miss
Broker, Mrs and 4 girls
Chandler, Dr E
Cornforth, Mr E
Davy, Rev and Mrs E Falgrave
Davy, Miss 2 children and infant
Dalgarno, Mrs and infant
Grundy, Mr W
Hall, Capt and Mrs R Carr and child
Heywood, Mr J
Lowe, Mr J
Nash, Mr A S
Persis, Sister Amy
Perry, Mr R
Reid, Miss Isabell
Waterson, Mr F

LIVERPOOL TO KARACHI.

Calland, Mrs, 2 children and infant
Harding, Miss F
Jenkins, Mr B
Webb, Miss C

## DEPARTURES.

### Per s. s. "Arabia," March 27.

The following passengers are booked to proceed on Saturday by the P. & O. Co.'s. steamer "Arabia," Commander Thos. Leigh, for London:—

Anderson, Mr G L
Anderson, Mrs T G, and child
Ashton, Mrs R G
Ashton, Miss and 3 children
Arr, Mrs 3 children and inft
Atkinson, Mr J J
Amery, Mr J
Brayne, Mr E P
Brown, Mr L P
Blumenthal, Mrs
Benton, Mrs
Blumenthal, Mrs M R
Beaver, Col P R
Bailey, Major and Mrs H C L
Beadle, Mr and Mrs R D
Bisley, Mrs and infant
Brett, Hon Mr Justice
Broughon, Hon Mr H
Brougham, Mrs
Beveringe, Mr R
Blunt, Mrs E A, 2 children and infant
Barker, Mr D A
Barton, Mrs P infant and 2 children
Barker, Mrs M C Arundel
Beresford, Mr H J
Board, Miss
Browne, Mr P L
Busch, Mr H F
Campbell, Mrs J
Campbell, Mr W G
Cito, Mr
Clark, Miss G D
Croke, Rees, Mr C H
Chestar, Capt W G
Croft, Mr T
Carisson, Mrs
Clive, Mrs
Clive-Rattigan, Mrs and infant
Collecter, Mr J C
Collister, Mr J A
Cook, Col W
Clayton, Mr F H A
Dunlop, Mr J G
Dennys, Mrs G and Miss B
Dougan, Mrs and Miss
Dove, Miss D J M
Danielsson, Mrs
Dan cason, Mr E 3
Doine, 2 Misses
Dickson, Maj Genl and Mrs J B B
Drayson, Mr W B H
Dyke, Capt and Mrs P H child and 2 infants
Dastur, Mr S K
Dods, Mr and Mrs W K
Doig, Mrs C P
Dougan, Dr D H
Durofhes, Miss
Evans, Capt A K
Fawcett, Miss G B
Ferguson, Mrs G
Firbank, Mr S

## THE INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.

### Clause Three.

In the House of Lords, on Tuesday, March 9.—On the order for the report stage of this Bill being read, Viscount Morley of Blackburn said: I have now to move an amendment. It is, in effect, the full restitution of what was the third Clause (power to create Provincial Executive Councils), which your Lordships rejected on Thursday last. I hope your Lordships will believe that in moving what is in effect the restoration of this third Clause I am not animated by any particular pertinacity. Of course, I regretted the rejection of the Clause, and I regret it still, I have a particular reason for regretting it, because I understand from authorities in India that the effect there is unfortunate—that is the word—that the effect of the rejection of this Clause is unfortunate, very unfortunate. I am sure every noble Lord in the House is keenly alive to the cardinal importance of the way in which the people of India—all the various communities which make up what we call India—watch what we are doing at Home here in the India Office and in Parliament, and it is above all things desirable that we should allow no impression to get abroad in India that we are negligent in looking at the real effect of what we are doing. Feeling this, and observing that both the noble Marquess, the leader of the Opposition and the noble Lord opposite, Lord Curzon, were careful to say—and Lord Curzon has repeated it in a letter which appeared in the "Times" on Saturday—that they had no rooted objection to the principle of the Clause, that their resistance to the Clause was not meant to be of a permanent kind, and the noble Marquess even suggested that we should by and by, in the course of the present session I think he said, bring up that Clause in the form of a Parliamentary Bill. I telegraphed to the Government of India and to the Viceroy as to their views, I thought it was just to Parliament and to your Lordships to find out what their view was, because, as I understood the objection of noble Lords opposite, of Lord Lansdowne and Lord Curzon, and of my noble friend on the cross bench, was founded upon this, that the opinion of the Government and authorities in India had not been effectively ascertained.

#### THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND EXECUTIVE COUNCILS.

I have now received a reply to that inquiry of mine. With your Lordships' permission I am not going to argue as to the merits of the Clause. That was argued adequately and sufficiently in Committee. I am not going to say a word about the arguments for or against the Clause. I have to communicate to your Lordships the views of the Government of India. These are not the exact words of the telegram for reasons which the noble Marques will understand but it is as good as a textual reproduction.

"The Government in 1905,"—that was before the present Government took office,—"discussed the question of Provincial Executive Councils. At that time their opinion was adverse to the introduction of Councils in Provinces administered by Lieutenant-Governors; but since then conditions have changed, and they are still changing. Our opinion now is that the arguments then used against government by Executive Councils are not any longer of the same force. When the constitutional changes now proposed"—in the Bill which your Lordships read a second time a few days ago—"come into operation the situation will be different, and that is our reason for modifying our views. There must then, under the new conditions, be a large increase in the work of Lieutenant-Governors, and we anticipate it will be necessary to give them some kind of further assistance, not only in respect of the actual work of these Legislative Councils, but also with a view to relieving the Lieutenant-Governors of minor executive matters. We refer to this point in paragraph 76 of our Despatch of Oct. 1, as it came under consideration when the general question of reform was being examined. There are already very great calls made upon the time of Lieutenant-Governors"—and so forth—"and there can be no doubt that indirectly the enlargement of Legislative Councils proposed in this Bill will multiply the occasions requiring the Lieutenant-Governors to deal with questions of public importance. We consider that in all probability the best means of giving the required assistance will prove to be the creation of Executive Councils. The members of such a Council would be responsible Ministers who could speak in the matter of government in a way that on secretaries or other officials could do. For the reason we have given we are in favour of having the power proposed by Clause 3 in the Bill, and we should regret if the opportunity which now presents itself of obtaining that power for us were to be lost. We are altogether opposed to the proposal which we understand has been put forward to create forthwith Councils in all and we

#### THE LARGER PROVINCES,

desire to make that point clear. We see no present necessity for a general change of this character, and it should be made, if it is to be made, only in the light of experience. That Clause 3 would give us. We should exercise the power given under Clause 3 gradually and cautiously and only after the fullest consideration of the effect of the new conditions in each Province."

Now, my Lords that is the position taken up by the Government of India. That is the request, if I may so call it, that they address to Parliament—namely, that we should take this opportunity of giving them those powers of caution in exercising which they give an assurance that I know every noble Lord in the House will throughly trust. I submit that it would be prudent for this House not to postpone this. The noble Marquess opposite says, Postpone it. Why? We all know what happens in a session of Parliament. Supposing towards July the noble Marquess will say, Now the time has come when we could give the Indian Government the powers which we refused them in March. I cannot think that is a businesslike or politic course. I cannot think on what substantial grounds he will resist my proposal to reinsert the Clause giving the Government of India powers which the noble Marquess does not deny might, with a little more experience, be useful, and which, as I say, will be used cautiously and carefully.

The Marquess of Lansdowne: I have in the first place to tender my thanks to the noble Viscount opposite for his courtesy in having allowed me in the course of the morning to see the substance, at all events, of the important telegram which he has just communicated to the House. Let me say at once that the fact of that telegram having reached the noble Viscount affords an explanation for the otherwise extremely unusual course which was taken in regard to this amendment. The Clause which the noble Viscount desires to restore to the Bill was thrown out the other evening. I think only eighteen of the supporters of his Majesty's Government were found to go into the lobby in support of it, and naturally the House concluded that, as far as it was concerned the Clause was disposed of. I cannot recall any instance in which a Clause taken out of a Bill in the Committee stage has been reinstated within a very few days except by the general concurrence of both sides of the House. The question is: Has the noble Viscount, in the remarks he has addressed to us, made out a case for that general concurrence?

#### THE VIEWS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

May I be allowed to summarise what I conceive to be the contents of the telegram which the noble Viscount has read to the House? In the first place, the Government of India admit very frankly that they have entirely changed their minds on this subject since the year 1905. I make no complaint about that; there may be sufficient reason for that change of mind. But they go on to state the reason which have induced them so to change their mind. They point, in the first place, to the probability of these new and enlarged Legislative Councils imposing a very heavy strain upon Lieutenant-Governors of provinces. They call attention to the fact that there will be ample discussions on the Provincial budgets, that we may expect criticism of all branches of administration, and they also touch on the possibility of attack in the guise of supplementary questions. And they suggest that these additional burdens which are to be thrown upon the heads of Provincial Governments can be best alleviated by placing alongside them Executive Councils somewhat as we know them in the two Presidencies of Madras and Bombay. But, in spite of the weight which the Government of India attach to these considerations, they make it perfectly clear that they have no idea whatever of making a general change of this direction at present. That is, I understand, categorically stated. They say, and say, with great propriety, that further experience was desirable before such a change is resorted to, and they desire that the effect of the new Councils we are about to create in different provinces should receive full consideration. To that they add, unless I am mistaken, a very important observation to the effect that they have not yet been able to make full inquiri s into the needs of the different provinces—(hear, hear)—and they limit themselves to this substantive proposal, that for the present, an Executive Council should be created in the Province of Bengal, and in the Province of Bengal alone, after the Legislative Council has been called into existence.

Viscount Morley: Will the noble Marquess permit me to interrupt him? I think he misplaces one of the arguments. I think the Government of India are dealing with the proposal that they should set up these Councils in all the larger provinces, and it is against that supposition that they express the intentions the noble Marquess is dealing with.

The Marquess of Lansdowne: I do not think my interpretation differs materially from the noble Viscount's. The limit their proposal to the Province of Bengal, where they think an Executive Council might be created after the Legislative Council has come into existence.

#### THREE NOTEWORTHY ADMISSIONS.

I desire to call the attention of the House to what seem to be three very noteworthy admissions contained in the telegram which the noble Viscount has communicated to the House. In the first place, I think your Lordships should observe that the arguments founded upon the necessity of alleviating the burden of the Lieutenant-Governors rest entirely upon anticipation. It is not a case of anything the Government of India know, but it is because they anticipate certain results that the addition of this Clause to the Bill is suggested. And it is remarkable—and I really think I am entitled to dwell on the fact—that the anticipation of the Government of India on this point is much the same as the anticipation which was made on this side of the House by several noble Lords who spoke on the occasion of the second reading. They anticipate, just as we anticipate, that the result of this legislation will be to set up in the different provinces little Parliamements on the Western model (cheers)—Parliaments which will create an immense amount of new business which will weigh down the heads of the Local Governments and their secretaries, and, therefore, necessitate the creation of what has been described as responsible Ministers, who are to bear a part of their own. The second admission which I find in the telegram is this. It is frankly stated that the Government of India have not yet been able to make full inquiry into the circumstances of the different provinces. (Hear, hear.) That was our main argument the other evening—that you were going to do this in anticipation of that full inquiry that we thought necessary into the needs of the different provinces, and I trust the House will not forget that, in the often-quoted Despatch of October last year, the Government of India dwelt emphatically on the fact that it was, I think the expression was, "even premature" to discuss the expediency of making this great change until we had in the first place, experience of the new condition of things and, in the next place, full consultation with the Provincial authorities. What has happened? We have, obviously, had no experience of the new order of things, and we now learn that such consultation as there was has been limited to a purely domestic consultation between the Secretary of State and the Governor-General of India in Council, the latter of whom, we have been told again to-night, are very recent converts on this particular subject. I come to the third admission which I discover in the telegram. It is that there is no question whatever of introducing these new Executive Councils except in the one Province of Bengal. I venture to say that the telegram, so far as it proves anything, proves not the case of the noble Viscount, but the case of those who argued against him on this side of the House. The need of these Councils has not yet arisen; consultation has not yet taken place, and their is only one province out of the whole of India that the Government of India are prepared to apply the Clause to.

#### THE CLAUSE PREMATURE.

What I venture to say to the House is this. What good purpose shall we serve by announcing to the whole of the provinces of India that they may get Executive Councils if the Government of India and the Secretary of State shall be so minded, when we know perfectly well that neither the Government of India nor the Secretary of State has any intention whatever of giving Executive Councils except in this one province?

Viscount Morley dissented.

The Marquess of Lansdowne: Is it not perfectly certain that the result will be agitation? I saw in the paper this morning that there has already been a large meeting in Eastern Bengal at the important town of Dacca, where a distinguished concourse were unanimous, apparently, in proclaiming that the time had come when they should have an Executive Council. And so it will be in all the other provinces if we put this Clause on the Statute Book. Only one word more I must say with respect to the argument that a Clause of this kind may be headlessly admitted into a Bill of this importance because it is merely an enabling Clause. The argument is that, supposing hereafter there is a desire to introduce this change, there would have to be fresh legislation with all its troubles and uncertainties. I say we have no right, in order to save ourselves the trouble of further legislation, to put into a Bill of this kind, prematurely, a clause of this immense importance. Therefore, I venture, with all deference, to say that in my view, the announcement made by the noble Viscount really does not alter the case as it presented itself to us the other evening, and that we should do well, as common prudence indeed, requires us for the moment at any rate, not to consent to the addition of a Clause which was opposed by a great deal of very high authority and in support of which the noble Viscount has not been able to produce arguments of a kind sufficient to modify the decision we came to the other evening. (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of Crewe expressed the deep regret which they on that side of the House felt that the noble Marquess, on behalf of those who acted with him, had arrived at the conclusion that this Clause should not be inserted. They had heard a good deal at different times about the opinion as the man on the spot, but for this purpose, he was afraid that that House was the spot and that nothing that could be said by the Government of India would, as they gathered from the noble Marquess, alter the opinion of noble Lords opposite on this subject. In these circumstances they were of course, obliged to submit to the "force majeure" of the benches opposite and would not put their Lordships to the trouble of once more walking through the lobbies. He confessed that some of the concluding passages of the speech of the noble Marquess struck him as strange. He objected to the Clause on the ground that it was an enabling Clause and the conclusion he reached from that was that in this important matter no discretion ought to be left to the Government of India, and that every time the Government of India desired to exercise the powers conferred by the Clause it ought to come to their Lordships' House for leave. That seemed to him to be a strange departure in the Government of India. He could recall nothing like it in his recollection. He should have thought that the desire to proceed cautiously expressed in the telegram to his noble friend would have appealed to noble Lords opposite and would have offered a fair reason for giving this power to the Government of India. The noble Marquess said that, if given, it would lead to agitation all over India in the provinces where it was given. Surely the Indian Government must be the judges of that. The Indian Government were willing to take that responsibility; they desired to exercise this power when it seemed good to them, after the inquiry which in each case they could conduct—and that at the time and in the manner which seemed best to them. He confessed that seemed thoroughly reasonable.

Lord Curzon said he did not understand the noble Marquess to take the line as to the necessity or the possibility of future legislation which had been attributed to him by the noble Earl. They felt, in view of the expressed opinion of the Government of India as recently as October last, that it was not unreasonable to ask that there should be presented to that House the opinion not merely of the Government of India, but of all classes of persons whom this proposed change would immediately and directly affect. The noble Lord said to them, "I have given you to-night the opinions of the men on the spot." With all submission, he had done nothing of the sort. What he had given to them was the opinion of the Government of India. He would not presume to throw in the face of the Government of India that they had changed their opinions since 1905. Their composition was entirely different, and even if it were not so they would be quite at liberty to change their opinions. What they were concerned in was to know what had occurred to change their opinions between Oct. 1, 1908, the date of their Despatch, and to-day. Surely the situation was exactly the same now as it was the other evening, with the exception that they had had the important telegram of the Government of India which had been read. He was not trying to minimise the significance of that telegram, but what he thought they wanted to ascertain was the opinion of the rulers of the provinces to whom those Executive Councils were to be attached—(cheers)—and of the important classes of the community in those provinces. They would make no greater mistake in introducing this legislation if they shaped and moulded it exclusively to meet the needs or the demands of one class in India. They had to consider all those great classes in the community the moderate, sensible, loyal—very often rather speechless—men who were the backbone and support of our administration in India. Such knowledge as he had of those classes was that in the bulk of the provinces to which they were referring they would be unanimously opposed to these Councils.

#### A PLEA FOR DELAY.

Was it unreasonable to ask, therefore, that before they proceeded further they should have placed before them the views, if possible of the Lieutenant-Governors; or if as the noble Viscount said the other day, it was rather an invidious thing to ask a Lieutenant-Governor to state his objection, was it unreasonable to ask that some steps should be taken to ascertain what was public opinion in the provinces concerned? The noble Earl talked as if the noble Marquess was inviting the House permanently and finally to expunge this Clause from the Bill and only to deal with the matter as the need arose by separate legislation. Was that the case? Was it not a fact that this Bill would go to the other House of Parliament, and after discussion there it would come back? He was sorry, speaking for himself and other noble Lords connected with India, nothing would please them more than if, in the interval, the noble Viscount was able to put before them a consensus of opinion sufficiently strong to induce them to give that assent to this Clause of the Bill which they had so readily given to other parts of it.

One other point. The argument of the telegram was an argument for Executive Councils for Lieutenant-Governors, on the ground of the great addition to their labours that was to be imposed by the new scheme of Legislative Councils. Incidentally he supposed he might say that justified a good deal of the criticism passed by himself and other noble Lords upon the scheme of enlarged Legislative Councils. But he passed that by. He put this question—If the argument was a valid argument, why was it to apply to Bengal alone? Was it not certain that that argument applied to Eastern Bengal with Western Bengal, to the United Provinces with Bengal, and to the Punjab with the United Provinces? He ventured to say that did follow, and even if it did not follow in logic it would follow in fact. The noble Marquess had alluded to the meeting held yesterday. Once they gave Executive Councils to the two Bengals they could not withhold them from the United Provinces and the Punjab, and thus by this half-understood beginning they would really be taking steps to revolutionise their administration. The utmost of their contention was that before their Lordships took this step they should have some authority in its favour—some authority in addition to that of the Government. Up to the present moment every Lieutenant-Governor, so far as they knew, who had spoken had spoken against this change. Was it not possible for the noble Lord to quote some Lieutenant-Governor speaking in its favour? But, putting aside the Lieutenant Governors, whom the noble Lord dismissed the other day as bureaucrats, do let them have the opinion of the leading classes in the provinces themselves. If in the interval between now and the return of this Bill from the House of Commons the noble Viscount was able to give them the information which they desired, he did not think he would find any great opposition on the part of noble Lords in this House.

The amendment was negatived.

#### THE CONTROL OF PARLIAMENT.

Viscount Morley, who was indistinctly heard moved the following new Clause:—All regulations and rules made under this Act shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament as soon as may be after they are made. He said the opinion had been expressed that the regulations ought to be laid before Parliament before they could become effective and operative. He submitted that that was an untenable position to take. The only effective way of pulling up a Government which had made regulations or taken some other action that was disapproved of was by a vote of censure on the responsible Minister. They could not, with proper regard to the Constitution, allow either House of Parliament to be constantly overhauling, meddling with, and directing the Executive Government. Suppose they allowed these regulations to lie on the table before coming into operation; suppose one House approved and the other disapproved of them; what happened to the Government of India during that time? Then see how cumbersome it might be. Parliament was contantly congested and overwhelmed with work, and these regulations were not to come into force until it consented. The noble Lord opposite would agree that the system of administration to-day founded on the old Act for the Government of India was capable of improvement but to require the assent of both Houses would render the system still more cumbrous. At the same time, he agreed that the rules and regulations could not be withdrawn from the cognisance of Parliament, and by the amendment he proposed the opportunity would be given, as soon after the rules were made as was possible, for Parliament to consider them and, should Parliament think fit, to pass censure upon the Government in respect to any of the rules. The possibility of a vote of censure was held in the mind of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State and act as a check upon any hasty or misguided regulation. All the regulations being laid on the tables of both Houses as soon as possible after their passing in India, Parliament in either House could demand modifications and cause alterations to be made. That he considered the sensible, businesslike, constitutional method of proceeding, and he therefore moved the amendment.

Viscount Midleton said he did not question the sprit in which the noble Viscount made this proposal but the words would really have no effect whatever in modifying the condition of affairs created by the Bill. The rules would be laid on the table after coming into operation, and Parliament would have no influence by persuasion, though a vote of censure would bring about the resignation of the Government. Meanwhile, the rules would be in operation. The Bill was a skeleton Bill and it was the filling in that was important. It was unlike any other Bill laid before Parliament in relation to this country. The creation of constituencies, the method of using the franchise, the collection of votes, all matters of detail, were left not in the language of the statute, but regulations that might be made by the Government of India under the authority of the Secretary of State. All these matters in relation to franchise in England were put into a schedule to the Act. He did not think the noble Viscount had quite realised what

#### A VERY SMALL CONCESSION

he had made to the general feeling that they ought to know something more of of what was intended. There were several ways in which Parliament had in various Acts preserved some hold on regulations, and one of these was forced on the late Government by the party opposite in 1897 in relation to the land to be used for military manœuvres. A provision was inserted requiring that the regulations should lay on the table forty days and not become operative until assented to. He did not, in this case, ask for the assent of Parliament to rules that could be made without the consent of the Secretary of State, but he did ask that for the rules and regulations requiring the approval of the Secretary of State there should be an interval of forty days before they became operative. He did not even ask that there should be power given to object but only that the matter should be left open. He moved to leave out the words after "shall," and insert "lie up for the inspection of the Secretary of State in Council, be laid before both Houses of Parliament, and shall not receive the approval of the Secretary of State in Council until they have laid for forty days on the tables of both House."

Viscount Wolverhampton was understood to say that the present Bill offered no analogy whatever to the Military Manœuvres Bill, to which the noble Viscount had alluded, and that the action of the House of Commons towards India had no relation to the action of Parliament in this country. If the Secretary of State sanctioned regulations he ought not to have sanctioned the proper course of procedure was to censure the Minister. He ventured to ask that this amendment should not be pressed. After remarks by Lord Ampthill, and Lord MacDonnell, the Marquess of Lansdowne said nothing was further from the intention of himself and his friends than that minor matters should be subjects of Parliamentary review. But where material changes were proposed they thought such changes should not be withdrawn from the consideration of Parliament. They had no desire to pass votes of censure upon the Secretary of State, but they did desire that the Secretary of State should be free to consider, while there was time, any useful suggestion which might be made to him in either House. The case, had been somewhat altered by the omission of Clause 3 from the Bill. If Clause 3 went, there would be no proclamations. There remained, however, the Regulations which would be issued under Clause 6 of the Bill. If the noble Viscount could meet the desire of his noble friend Viscount Middleton as to the Regulations he should advise his noble friend not to press the amendment.

Viscount Morley was understood to say, in reply that the Rules and Regulations would be laid before Parliament, and it would then be open to any noble Lord to criticise them.

Viscount Middleton asked leave to withdraw his amendment.

The amendment was withdrawn and the new Clause agreed to.

#### THE THIRD READING PASSED.

On Thursday, March 11, Viscount Morley (Secretary of State for India), in moving the third reading of this Bill, said that nobody recognised more fully than he did the responsibility that they all took in passing this measure. He accepted the view that the results which might follow the passing of the Bill would be in one direction or another of a very serious character, well deserving of the fullest attention; and he must say that, with one exception he had no complaint to make of the criticisms that had been passed on the proposals contained in the Bill. Those criticisms were, he thought, open to a perfect answer, but the true answer after all would be found in the events which followed the working of the Act. For their part, the Government of India and his Majesty's Government anticipated from this Act the most beneficent results. If things should take an untoward turn the responsibility would not lie alone upon them. He thought the fact that noble Lords opposite had not divided the House against the second reading of the Bill showed that they had recognised that the responsibility of rejecting the measure would be a very grave and serious responsibility. There was one exception to his absence of complaint, and that was the rejection of the Clause providing for the creation of Provincial Executive Councils. The resources of civilisation were not however, entirely exhausted by the rejection of that Clause, and it might be, as Lord Curzon had hinted, that at a not very considerably later date the House would again have to examine the arguments for the Clause. He turned with some reluctance to a sort of semi-personal point. It had been suggested that these reforms had been wrung from the Secretary of State by Indian political leaders. He asked the House, was it not the business of the Secretary of State or Viceroy, in undertaking so great a scheme of reform, to gather opinions from every source, official or non-official? (Hear, hear.) In conclusion, the noble Viscount declared that, in all the discussions relative to the scheme of reform which had been carried on between the Government of India and the Government at Home, there had been a complete absence of the spirit of contention.

The Marquess of Lansdowne thought that Lord Morley and his colleagues were entitled to take credit to themselves for the fact that the introduction of the Bill had served to relieve a position in India which was becoming acute. He also thought that they would all agree that the Secretary of State had been in duty bound to gather his opinions from any and every source. They were, at present, without information on several points of the most far-reaching importance. They did not know what process of election was to be resorted to. They were in the dark as to whether persons who had been deported for seditious practices were to be disqualified, and they were left in great uncertainty as to the principles to be followed in the selection of Indian members of the Executive Council. Until those blanks were filled up it was impossible for them to know how the new policy would work in certain particulars. He must protest against any statement that this was a natural development of the Act of 1892. This Bill and the steps to be taken to give effect to it went far beyond anything to be found in the Act of 1892. This Bill was not a step forward: it was a plunge forward and where it would lead they could not tell. Lord Crewe had taken exception to the remark that they ought to be guided by the men on the spot. The proposals of the noble Viscount were widely different from those of the Government of India and the noble Viscount frankly told them that points had been pressed on the Government of India which they would not have suggested. This Bill went beyond the proposals laid before the Secretary of State last autumn in several most important respects. The proposals of the Government of India for liberalising the Legislative Councils had alongside them as a counterpoise other proposals for setting up Councils of a different kind. The scheme of the Government of India had two limbs to it—one a limb dealing with Legislative Councils a mildly democratic limb and another limb dealing with Advisory Councils which was of a more conservative character. In the scheme of the Government the conservative limb had been lopped off and disappeared altogether; while the mildly democratic limb had become a great deal more democratic, and to the whole scheme had been added new proposals, not put forward by the Government of India, for dealing in with the

#### AN ALMOST REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT

Executive Councils. Noble Lords on that side had insisted on only one amendment, and he would not repeat the arguments used. He was bound to say that the serious misgiving with which he regarded the Bill from the first had not been removed by anything that had been said, and he thought those misgivings were widely shared. He believed that noble Viscount and himself could compose a panel of fifty or 100 Indian experts who would, by a large majority, give a verdict that these proposals were of a kind calculated to weaken the hands and impair the authority of the Government of India, to embarrass very seriously the Indian Civil Service, and, he was afraid, to sacrifice the interests of those millions of people for whom the Government were trustees to the demands of a relatively small though not a negligible minority, of which a very large section desired these radical changes in the Indian Constitution because they regarded them as the first step towards undermining, and eventually overthrowing, our authority there. (Opposition cheers.)

The Marquess of Ripon said he was impressed by the different tone that prevailed among noble Lords opposite from that which existed on the second reading, when they were under the glamour of his noble friend's speech. The spirit that prevailed then had given way to a spirit of criticism. He would, however, be the last to accuse Lord Lansdowne of desiring to introduce a party spirit into the consideration of Indian matters, because he could not conceive anything more disadvantageous. It was for that reason that he deprecated frequent legislation on Indian questions. He desired that the people of India should know that when Parliament came to consider their interests they did so solely for the purpose of promoting their welfare. In his view, his noble friend had adopted the right policy in dealing with circumstances of great difficulty, because while he was firmly determined to put down with long hand every attempt at sedition and disorder, he had, with the other hand, brought forward measures which were calculated to bring about the necessary reforms. The difficulty of governing India was very great, and it was because he believed that his noble friend had done something to meet that difficulty that he gave the Bill his most hearty support.

Lord Macdonnell justified the share he had taken in securing the elimination of Clause 3, and said that if the great powers now being conferred by the Bill were wisely exercised, then nobody would be more ready than himself to go forward in the same direction.

Viscount Midleton and Lord Ampthill having also spoken, the third reading was agreed to and the Bill passed.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCILS FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS IN INDIA.

The following important letter, from Lord Curzon of Kedleston, was published in the "Times" of March 6:—

Sir,—In the inevitable curtailment of the reports of a debate largely conducted in the dinner hour, the full strength of the reasons which induced the House of Lords last evening temporarily, at any rate, to delete that clause of the Indian Councils Bill which provided for the creation of Executive Councils in the provinces ruled by Lieutenant-Governors does not sufficiently appear. As the subject is one of great importance, perhaps you will permit me to state what they were.

When the second reading of the Bill was taken on Feb. 23, the Secretary of State said nothing about this particular proposal, and the House of Lords had no further information than that the project was one for which the Government of India had no responsibility, since, in the language quoted by you, they had described it as "a large departure which could only be recommended after the fullest consideration, and after consultation with the heads of the provinces concered"; but that it emanated from the Secretary of State, who, in Paragraphs 39,40 of his despatch of Nov 20, 1908, had said that "no further consultation could be expected to bring any new arguments of weight and substance into view," and had some what bluntly intimated his intention to create these councils as might be found expedient.

But in the interval between the second reading and yesterday valuable and unexpected information was placed at our disposal. The report of the recent Royal Commission on Decentralisation in India was presented, and on pp. 153 7 of this document we learned, to our surprise, that this body, on the strength of representations "chiefly from non-official witnesses," had recommended the great and startling change, but had coupled it with the proposal that the Lieutenant-Governors in India who were to be provided with these Councils—or rather the Governors for apparently Lieutenant-Governor were as a general rule to disappear—were ordinarily to be filled by appointments from England, though "it was not desirable absolutely to close such appointments to the Indian Civil Service."

The light-hearted manner in which this proposal was made to take away from the Indian Civil Service the main prizes hitherto open to it, and to substitute over large parts of India a form of government never hitherto asked for by any responsible body of persons, unsupported by the Government of India, and subversive of the practice and experience of a century, is only equalled by the precipitation with which a portion at any rate of this recommendation was acted upon by the Secretary of State. He most wisely declined to take away these posts from the Civil Service or to convert the Lieutenant-Governorships into Governorships; but without, so far as we know, any further expression of opinion from the Government of India, who cannot have seen the report of the Decentralisation Commission (which has been written and printed in England), he accepted that part of the scheme which provided for attaching to such of the Lieutenant-Governors as might be thought desirable the appendage of Executive Councils, and made this a feature of his Bill.

Both the Commission and the Secretary of State alluded to the well-known discussion in India in 1867, when the idea of a Governor in Council for Bengal was discussed by the Government of Sir John Lawrence. But the Commission did not mention in their report that the proposal was then rejected by four to three, the famous Viceroy having placed of record that "personal administration by a single head without a council is the best form of government for many parts of India, Bengal included."

Nor did the Commission mention the more recent and exhaustive discussion of the subject in India in 1905. Their report contains the following astonishing paragraph:—

"The Home Secretary to the Government of India declined, under instructions from that Government, to inform us as to more recent discussions, or to give his own views upon the question."

It was, however, quite a superfluous act to refuse the desired information, since it is accessible to any one who cares to refer to the last Blue Book about the reconstitution of Bengal [Cd. 2,746, 1905]. There, on pp. 8-11, will be found a full discussion of the question of attaching Executive Councils to Lieutenant-Governors conducted by the Government of India only four years ago, and resulting not in a divided opinion, as in 1867, but in a unanimous pronouncement against the change now proposed.

I will not trouble you with any recapitulation of the arguments employed, since they are familiar to every student of the question, and were admirably condensed by Lord MacDonnell in his speech. But I desire to call attention to the authority by which they were supported.

That despatch was signed by three eminent officers, one of whom was till his recent death a Lieut.-Governor, and two of whom are so now. The first was Sir Denzil Ibbetson, the fine flower of the Civil Service and late Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, who, I remember, felt more strongly upon this than upon almost any subject of Indian administration. The two others were Sir J. P. Hewett, now Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, and Sir E. N Baker, now Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal (the Secretary of State told as last night that the last named, the sole authority whom he quoted, now favours the change). On the same occasion I recall that the late Sir E. Law, on the eve of leaving India after five years of strenuous and successful service as a member of the Viceroy's Council, recorded his opinion that "administration by Governor or Lieutenant-Governor with an Executive Council results in paralysis or worse of the governing authority. The ideal is an administrative head directly in touch with the people and in intimate relation with all the executive officers."

I submit that these views are entitled to considerably more weight than the pronouncement of a Commission not one of whose members had any experience of the work of an Indian Lieutenant-Governor and some of whom had no knowledge of India at all.

But the consensus of modern authority is not exhausted by the above survey. Since Lord Morley introduced his Bill this particular proposal has been unsparingly condemned by Lord MacDonnell, for six years a most successful Lieutenant-Governor in one of the provinces where if anywhere, the experiment would certainly at no distant dare be made, by Sir C. Elliot, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and by Sir C. Crosthwaite, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces. It has not had the acknowledged support of a single ex-Lieutenant-Governor or a single ex-Viceroy. It appears, in fact, to have been put forward only at the last moment and in a violent hurry, not so much with the object of improving, or even of decentralising, the administration as of finding posts for native gentlemen analogous to those about to be created in Madras and Bombay.

I refrain from dilating upon the singular unsuitability to Indian conditions of a form of government under which a civilian Lieutenant-Governor who can only arrive at such an office after an experience of nearly thirty years of the country, is to be hampered and delayed at every turn by a type of administration which whatever its adaptability to Madras and Bombay, where the Governors are imported from England, is neither desired nor understood elsewhere.

There is no analogy between the position of the Viceroy in Council and a Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The Viceroy is also, as a rule, a stranger from England, who could not conceivably manage the Government single handed. Nor do either he or his Council directly conduct the administration of any part of India. They supervise the whole but they exercise none of the functions for which the authority, the local knowledge, and the personal responsibility of a single high officer are so eminently required.

Neither can we derive any consolation from the plea that the clause is only permissive and need not be acted upon. If so there can be no extreme urgency in putting it into the Bill. Once there, however, we may be certain that there will be a continuous agitation for its application to those provinces where it is desired by the Congress party.

I have written in order to point out that with a consensus of authority against the proposed change so powerful and overwhelming, it is not surprising that the House of Lords, before they accept it upon the "ipse dixit" even of a Secretary of State who has so many titles to their respect as Lord Morley should ask for some evidence that it is desired either by the officers who may be called upon to administer the system, or by the substantial and loyal classes in the provinces likely to be affected, or indeed by any one but the chiefs who only hope to gain the native seats on the councils of created. I wonder, for instance, whether the talukdars of Oude, that powerful and historic body, would prefer to be ruled by a Lieutenant Governor or by a Lieutenant-Governor in council; and I should like to ask the same question of the Phulkian chiefs in the Punjab, of the great zemindars in Bengal, and of those English commercial classes whose views on such a subject ought by no means to be ignored.

As Lord Lansdowne explained, he did not ask the House of Lords finally or permanently to throw out this provision of the Bill. He asked only that it should be postponed until some evidence is forthcoming that it is required or approved by those who have a right to be heard.—I am your obedient servant.

CURZON OF KEDLESTON.

1 Carlton House Terrace, S.W., March 5.

## INDIAN ANARCHISM IN ENGLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—My attention has been called to a letter from Mr. Virendranath Chattopadhyaya, extracts from which appeared in the "Times" of March 1. I am obliged to notice it, as the writer makes a personal attack on me. He says:—

"Though we may all question the soundness of his reason or his judgment, we cannot call into question his intellectual honesty. But what we have a decided right to resent is this, that he deliberately utters the falsehood of identifying himself with the party that stands for the principles of Indian Nationalism. He may call himself by whatever name he pleases, but he is not, in any sense of the word, a Nationalist. He had never been accepted as a leader even by a small minority in India, although during his 17 years' residence in this country he has striven hard by patriotic gifts to take part in a great movement that absolutely and categorically refuses his guidance."

I think if it is right you should know who Mr. Chattopadhyaya is. He is a disappointed man who applied to me in April, 1905, for help under my scheme of Indian Travelling Fellowships, the indispensable condition of which was that each Fellow "shall solemnly declare that after his return to India he shall not accept any post, office, emoluments, or service under the British Government." There were numerous candidates whose claims were far superior to his, and I had therefore to pass him over. It is needless to say that he then fully sympathized with my Indian Home Rule movement, although it now suits him to disown me. Surely every one acquainted with Indian politics knows that Nationalism in the case of India means complete separation from England, and that Indian Nationalists desire to shake off the foreign yoke. I am, of course, a Nationalist in that sense. I have never posed as a leader. I represent no one but myself, and my views and my paper the Indian Sociologist, may be taken for what they are worth: but I venture to give the opinion of Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, who, as one of the four "popular leaders named by your correspondent, wrote in his paper, "New India," in September, 1905, under the heading "Home Rule for India":—

"Whatever loyal patriots of the old school might say or the representatives of the ruling bureaucracy in India might try to represent, there is absolutely no question that the rising generation of our educated countrymen in every province are in sincere sympathy with the movement for the promotion of Home Rule or autonomy in India, of which Pundit Shyamaji Krishnavarma in the founder and principal spokesman in England."

I may be also allowed to refer to the "Review of Reviews" for January last; which contains an article on "The Heroes of the New Era in India," and in which a writer, while giving character sketches of "The Men Behind the Unrest in India," remarks, "All the Indian leaders combined are not wielding the amount of influence that Shyamaji Krishnavarma does to alienate his countrymen from loyalty to their British rules." I do not know whether I deserve this credit, or rather discredit from your standpoint.

I trouble you with this communication in order to show that there are some Indian Nationalists who are at heart really with me, but owing to their residence in British territory are obliged to say and do things quite contrary to their convictions. They think that by attacking me publicly they raise themselves in the estimation of their foreign masters, but they deceive no one, and make themselves only ridiculous in the eyes of the English public. Yours faithfully,

SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA, Editor of the "Indian Sociologist."

10, Avenue Ingres, Passy, Paris, March 5.

MR. BEPIN CHANDRA PAL next day wrote to the "Times":—

SIR,—Allow me publicly to dissociate myself from the opinions recently expressed by Mr. Shyamaji Krishnavarma. It is exceedingly distasteful to me to join in a discussion that has evidently been evoked, to serve their own purpose by the enemies of my country. But, Mr. Shyamaji having dragged my name into his letter published in your columns this morning, I am forced to put in this disclaimer. Mr. Shyamaji quotes a passage from "New India" to prove that his ideal of Home Rule had the sympathy of the educated classes in India in 1905; but that does not mean that his present political philosophy is also acceptable to them. Freedom is the avowed ideal of the Indian Nationalist, but no Nationalist leader that I know of has either openly or secretly advocated political assassination as a means of attaining this ideal. The insinuation that they have not openly preached Mr. Shyamaji's philosophy from considerations of personal safety has no support in the life and antecedents of these men. Even our rankest enemies have been forced to give us credit for the courage of our convictions. Secret assassinations have no sanction in our political philosophy, and are repugnant to the moral instincts of our race. Nationalism with us is not a mere cry for political freedom. It has a philosophy of life behind it. But we do not expect that philsophy to be appreciated as yet in Paris or St. Petersburg.

140, Sinclair Road, West Kensington, W., March 10.

## THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—MAR. 12.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr W H Dawson, B Cov
Mr H Luson, B Cov
Mr C Farquhar, B
Mr C W Caverby-Coo, B
Mr T H Will, B
Mr J H Medlicott, M
Major E A E Hedl, 113 Inf
Major C H Alexander, 36 Cav
Brevet Major A L Bickford, 56 R
Major F G H Davies, Guides
Major M E Nuttall, 105 L I
Major C H Ward, 4 Raj
Capt E E S Bennett, 65 Punj
Capt S M Bruce, 37 Lrs
Capt B L Cole, 13 Raj
Capt C Elliot, 58 Rifles.
Capt J R Gaussen, D S O, 3 S Horse
Capt F D Irvine, R E
Lieut J Ardoins, 74 Punj
Lieut C J E Auchinleck, 62 Punj
Lieut A W Burnett, 72 Punj
Lieut R G Strong, 11 Raj
Lieut P T L Thompson, 79 C I
Lieut R E Toker, 35 Sikhs
Lieut G L Whatford, 66 Punj
Lieut L H Wilcox, 17 Cav
Lieut E V Whish, R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

NOW READY] [PRICE RS. 3.

THE

Bombay Gazette

# EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS.

FROM

1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

*SECOND EDITION.*

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

### LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAR. 25, 1909.] [BOMBAY, MAR. 26, 1909.

### FINANCIAL.

| | Rates. | Plus. | Minus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols... ... | 83 3/4 | 3/16 | |
| do. Rentes ... ... | 97 1/4 | 1/4 | |
| 3½ do. Sterling Loan | 96 3/8 | 1/8 | |
| 3½ do. Govt. Securities... | 82 | | unchgd |
| *Bar silver in London | 23 1/8 | | 1/16 |
| do. do. 2 months' hence | 23 3 16 | | 1/16 |
| do. in New York | 59 1/4 | | 1/8 |
| Exchange on London at Paris | 25·23 | | unchgd |
| do. do. do. Berlin,... | 20·43 | | unchgd |
| do. do. do. New York | 4·83 | | unchgd |
| Discount Bank of England Rate, | 3 | | Since 14th Jan 09 |
| do Short London Bills | | | unchgd |
| 3 months' sight. | 2 | | |
| do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight... | 1 7/8 | | 1/8 |
| do. 4 months' Fine Trade Bills .. | 2 1/2 | | 1/8 |
| do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ... | 3 | | 1/8 |
| Interest Day-to-day Loans ... | 2 3/4 | | 1/8 |
| do. 7-day Market Loans... | 2 7/8 | | unchgd |

Amount paid into the Bank of England £200,000.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 25/32d.—unchged.

Bar Gold (per oz.).—77s. 9d. unchgd.

* Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total Bullion | ...£40,900,000 | Inc. £ 900,000 |
| Public Deposits | ...£10,600,000 | Inc. £1,200,000 |
| Other Deposits | ...£42,500,000 | Inc. £1,200,000 |
| Government Securities | £15,100,000 | unchgd £ ..... |
| Other Securities | ...£30,100,000 | Inc. £1,500,000 |
| Notes and Gold | ...£20,700,000 | Inc. £1,000,000 |

The Bank's Reserve is 49 per cent. of the Liabilities.

### COTTON.

LIVERPOOL:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spots ... ... | Moderate demand. |
| Futures ... ... | ...Steady. |
| East Indian ... ... | ... Quiet. |
| Manchester ... ... | ... Quiet. |
| Total Sales ... | ...6,000 bales. |
| Sold on Speculation and for Export | ... 200 " |
| Imports ... ... | ...7,000 " |
| Mid-Americans ... ... | ...4·95 unchgd |
| Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... | 7 7/8 unchgd. |

**Future Delivery Prices:—**

| Mar.-Apl. | Apl.-May | May-June | June-July | July-Aug. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4·89 | 4·89 | 4·89 | 4·92 | 4·94 |
| +02 | +02 | +01 | +02 | +01 |
| Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. | |
| 4·92 | 4·91 | 4·89 | 4·88 | |
| +02 | +01 | +02 | +02 | |

**New York:—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at U.S. Ports ... ... | 14,000 Bales. |
| Do. do. last year ... ... | 14,000 " |
| Exports to Great Britain ... | ..... |
| Do to Continent ... ... | 2,000 " |
| Spot Cotton—9·70 unchgd. | |
| Futures—Month of May 9·35—02 | Advanced on favorable cables and declined later owing to longs unloading. |
| Do. do. July 9·22—05 | |

**New Orleans:—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot Cotton—9 5.16 unchgd. | |
| Futures—Month of May ... | 9·25—05 |
| Do. do. July ... | 9·24—06 |

Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.

### WHEAT.

White Cholas Karachi. C.I.F. 43—May-June—London.—Done.

Tone of Wheat.—Quiet.

### SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—39 3-4—April-May—Sellers—Fl mer.

### AUSTRALIAN.

Victorian.—16 1-2—March-April—Sellers—Firm.

### SEEDS.

**Rapeseed:—**

Brown Cawnpore 33—April-May—Hamburg—Sellers.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Steady.

**Linseed:**

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 43 7-8 April-May—Dunkirk—done.

Tone of Linseed.—Firmer.

Linseed Argentine—La Plata 49—March-April—Antwerp—Buyers.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**Cotton:**

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—9 1-4 unchgd.

**Rubber:—**

Para Rubber 5s. 2 1-24.—Sellers.

**Arrivals:—**

"Parthia."

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [26TH MARCH, 1909

### IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| Packages. | Value. | From | Importer. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs | | |
| 1 Box Gold Bullions | 76,800 | London | Chartered Bank |
| 10 Boxes Gold | 6,30,480 | do | National Bank |
| 1 Box Gold Bullions | 76,800 | do | IndianSpecie Bank |
| 1 Bundle Rupees | 2,000 | Koweit | M S Sidrani |
| 5 Bundles Rupees | 5,000 | Muscat | Standard Oil Co of New York |
| 1 Bundle Rupees | 1,088 | Dwarka | M Mackenzie & Co |
| 1 Bundle Rupees | 1,100 | O Mandvi | |

### FINANCIAL.

Bank of England...2½ per cent. from 14th Jan
Bank of Bengal ... 7 per cent. " 18th March
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. " 14th Jan.
Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent. " 28th Jan.

**Money:**

Borrowers for two months fixed at 4 per cent. per annum.

**Exchange:—**

The Market has been quiet and quotations are unchanged at 1 3 29-32 for telegraphic and demand and probably 1 3 15-16 demand could be got from one Bank. There is however only a small enquiry for remittance. Credits are very scarce and most Banks will buy at 1 4 1-16 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—

| | |
|---|---|
| London ... | 1s. 3 29-32d. |
| Demand Draft ... | 1s. 3 29-32d. |
| Credits—3 months' sight ... | 1s. 4 1-16d. |
| Do 6 months' sight... | 1s. 4 5-32d. |
| Do 3 months' sight—France | 16 3-4 |
| Do 3 months' sight—Marks | 137 1-2 |
| Hongkong—30 days sight... | 128 1-4 |
| Yokohama—30 days sight ... | 151 1-2 |
| Shanghai—30 days sight ... | 171 |

**Government Paper:—**

The Market opened at 93 5-16 for ready and the settlement. In the early part of the day there was little done but in the afternoon there were some small buyers and at the close quotations are steadier. Calcutta Market is quoted as 93 5 16 for ready and delivery forward in a month.

We quote:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash ... ... ... | Rs. | 93 5 |
| 1st settlement ... ... | " | 93 5 |
| 2nd Settlement ... ... | " | 93 5 |

**Bullion:—**

Bar silver in London on Thursday closed 1-16 lower at 23 1 8 for cash and 23 3-16 for delivery forward in two months. New York was 1-8 lower at 59 1-4. Locally the market opened at 59 5 16 but closes at 59 1-4 ex duty with small sellers. Forward rates are given below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote:—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 | 4 | 0 |
| Australian Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 | 3 | 0 |
| Bombay Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 | 1 | 0 |
| English Shield Sovereigns ... ... | 15 | 4 | 0 |
| English Dragon Sovereigns ... ... | 15 | 3 | 0 |
| Silver ex Duty—Ready ... ... | 59 | 4 | 0 |
| Ditto 1st Settlement ... | 59 | 4 | 0 |
| Ditto 2nd Settlement ... | 59 | 5 | 0 |

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one:—

| LIABILITIES— | Increase. Rs. | Decrease. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits ..... | 5,55,000 | ..... |
| Other Deposits ..... | ..... | 50,000 |
| Sundries ..... | 55,000 | ..... |
| ASSETS— | | |
| Government Securities ..... | 61,000 | ..... |
| Other Authorized Securities | ... | 1,31,000 |
| Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ... | 7,43,000 | ..... |
| Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ... | ..... | 10,12,000 |
| Bills Discounted and Purchased ..... | ..... | 15,000 |
| Bullion ..... | ..... | 10,000 |
| Balances with other Banks.. | 2,11,000 | ..... |
| Sundries ..... | 21,000 | ..... |
| Cash ..... | 6,57,000 | ..... |

**Council Bills:—**

At the Weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 60 lakhs, 34 20 lakhs were allotted in Bills at 1s. 3 29-32d. and 25 90 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 3 15-16d. tenderers at these rates receiving 16 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 50 lakhs, and for next week the amount offered is again 60 lakhs.

The mail of the 12th March brings £30,000 silver, and £60,000 gold for Bombay and £40,000 silver and £10,000 gold for Calcutta, as also the following Council Bills:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta ... ... ... | Rs. | 4,80,000 |
| Bombay ... ... ... | " | 9,10,000 |
| Madras ... ... ... | " | 3,10,000 |
| Total ... | Rs. | 16,80,000 |

The mail of the 19th March brings £20,000 silver, and £70,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta ... ... ... | Rs. | 6,00,000 |
| Bombay ... ... ... | " | 20,10,000 |
| Madras ... ... ... | " | 9,60,000 |
| Total... | Rs. | 35,70,000 |

The mail of the 26th March brings £100,000 silver and £10,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta ... ... ... | Rs. | 13,50,000 |
| Bombay ... ... ... | " | 15,00,000 |
| Madras ... ... ... | " | 5,50,000 |
| Total... | Rs. | 34,20,000 |

### RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

| | Total for week 1st Oct. 1908 | Total since 1st Oct. 1908 | Total same time last year |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khandeish ... ... | 4,831 | 294,874 | 161,559 |
| Central India ... | 6,897 | 87,788 | 39,982 |
| Barsee and Nugger ... | 5,179 | 78,801 | 83,580 |
| Berars ... ... | 7,051 | 3 5 330 | 282,333 |
| Central Provinces ... | 3,894 | 142,183 | 220,940 |
| Total Comras... | 27,848 | 913,250 | 801,375 |
| Dhollera ... ... | 7,318 | 83,498 | 61,525 |
| Broach... ... | 21,990 | 79,933 | 84,157 |
| Cumbta and Dharwar | 3,809 | 43,697 | 41,153 |
| Westerns ... ... | 146 | 5,507 | 3,395 |
| Bengals N.-W. P. ... | 5,043 | 250,783 | 303,036 |
| Bengals, Rajputana ... | 4,229 | 29,389 | 19,947 |
| Sind ... ... | 1,566 | 13,900 | 35,553 |
| Persian ... ... | 39 | 740 | 789 |
| American ... ... | | 7,720 | 26,737 |
| Egyptian ... ... | | 3,035 | 3,362 |
| Other Sorts ... ... | | 404 | 374 |
| Totals .. | 71,579 | 1,449,736 | 1,394,288 |

### COTTON STATISTICS.

| | Bales 1908-09 | Bales 1907-08. | Bales Difference |
|---|---|---|---|
| Receipts for the week... | 71,578 | 45,042 | +23,536 |
| Receipts from 1st Oct to 25th March ... | 1,149,736 | 1,391,283 | +55,449 |
| Shipments for the week Europe ... ... | 23,305 | 17,512 | + 5,793 |
| China ... ... | | | |
| Japan ... ... | 17,244 | 8,718 | + 8,526 |
| Coast Ports ... | | | |
| Total ... | 40,549 | 26,230 | +14,299 |
| Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 25th March | | | |
| Europe ... ... | 302,127 | 325,128 | +57,001 |
| China ... ... | 23,131 | 17,541 | +17,590 |
| Japan ... ... | 358,385 | 213,945 | +144,440 |
| Coast Ports ... | 12,355 | 19,379 | — 7,024 |
| Total ... | 781,998 | 579,991 | +202,007 |
| Afloat in Harbour— Europe ... ... | 7,101 | 32,431 | —25,33 |
| China ... ... | | | |
| Japan ... ... | 28,450 | 1,998 | +23,592 |
| Coast Ports ... | | | |

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October 1908 to 27th Feb. 1909.—8,550 bales.

Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October to 31st Dec 1908.—6,250 bales.

### STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

| | Bales |
|---|---|
| Estimated Stock on 1st October 1908. | 400,000 |
| Receipts from 1st October, 1908 to 25th March, 1909 ... ... ... | 1,449,736 |
| | 1,849,733 |
| Shipments from 1st October, 1908 to 25th March, 1909 ... ... ... | 783,293 |
| | 1,041,433 |
| Afloat ... ... ... ... ... | 35,591 |
| | 1,025,947 |
| Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-Country by rail ... ... ... | 535,000 |
| Stock of Cotton in all hands on 25th March 09... ... ... ... | 490,947 |

## EXPORTS.

### COTTON.

**Market Report:—**

In spite of the bearishness of the final Ginners' Report, the Home markets during the past week have altered but slightly, and the tendency if any thing is steadier. A large crop, bad trade, and other bearish factors have no permanent influence on the market, which, unaccountable as it may seem, appears to have an innate buoyancy. The time is however approaching when the present season's crop will have little further effect, and the new crop will hold away. What the trend will be under the new reign is yet to be seen, but we may anticipate livelier markets and more rapid fluctuations than we have had for the last three months.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home Markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day:—

| LIVERPOOL— | Last week. | This week. | Difference. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Spot ... | 5·00 | 4·95 | —·05 |
| Futures, Mar.-Apl. | 4 89 | 4·88 | ...unchgd |
| Do. June-July | 4·91 | 4·92 | + 01 |
| NEW YORK— | | | |
| Spot ... | 9·65 | 9·70 | +·05 |
| Futures, May ... | 9·29 | 9·35 | +·06 |
| Do. July ... | 9·20 | 9·22 | +·02 |
| NEW ORLEANS— | | | |
| Spot ... | 9 1/4 | 9 5 13 | +1/16 |
| Futures, May ... | 9·29 | 9·25 | —·04 |
| Do. July ... | 9·31 | 9·34 | —·02 |

In the local market the week has been almost entirely devoted to the March settlements and deliveries, other business, for the time being, having attracted little attention. The Broach settlement developed the usual party tactics, and a keen fight was witnessed in which "bull" operators proved successful, the ultimate rates being Rs. 242 for good and Rs. 246 for fine. The March settlements having passed off the market is quiet, and there are sellers of fine M. G. Broach, April delivery at Rs. 236 and May at Rs. 237. Rates for other descriptions show little change from the March prices, except Bengals which are easier, but there is very little enquiry so far. We quote as under.

For ready cotton the demand on export account has been limited owing to buyers being otherwise occupied. Mills have, however, taken a moderate amount of Bengal-, Khandeish and Oomras as also stapled varieties. Prices have ruled very steady and holders seem by no means anxious to move stocks.

Receipts have been fairly large, but shipments have also increased, and are likely to be heavy for the remainder of the month.

QUOTATIONS:—

| | Rs. | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|
| Fine M. G Broach ... ... | 237 | May. |
| Good M. G. Broach ... ... | 238 | Mar. 1910 |
| Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ... | 220 | May. |
| Fine M. G. Oamanganam-Pulgaon ... | 214 | " |
| Fine M. G. Khamgaum-Akola ... | 211 | " |
| Fine M. G. Amraoti... ... | 211 | " |
| Fine M. G. Muttia ... ... | 205 | " |
| F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... | 200 | " |
| Fine M. G. Khandeish ... ... | 205 | " |
| Fine M. G. Bengals ... ... | 207 | " |
| F. G. H. G. Bengals ... ... | 183 | Jan. 1910 |
| Good Westerns ... ... ... | 222 | May. |
| Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ... | 234 | " |

**Liverpool Opener:—**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Opening Tone ... ... | ... | Quiet |
| Accounted Sales ... ... | ... | 7,000 Bales. |
| Total Imports ... ... | ... | 25,000 " |

**Future Delivery Prices:—**

| Mar-Apl. | Apl.-May | May.-June | June-July |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4·88 | 4·87 | 4·88 | 4·91 |
| —02 | —01 | —01 | —01 |
| July-Aug. | Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec, |
| 4·93 | 4·90 | 4·88 | 4·87 | 4·85 |
| —02 | —02 | —02 | —02 | —02 |

### FREIGHTS.

The past week has been a quiet one, with little or no enquiry. Shippers have relet Liverpool Marseilles at 10s. Ready cargo is scarce and steamers are in consequence being somewhat delayed. During the week Liners have sold ready shipment Liverpool, Marseilles at 10s. and 10s. 6d. For Antwerp about 5,00,700 tons, March, has been done at 11s. 6d. For Dunkirk 11s. 6d. has been done for April. A fair line has been booked for Hull, April shipment, at 11s. The Hansa Line has booked for some further lots at 12s. 6d. May-June, and is now asking 13s. June.

Ready rates are as under:—

| | Seeds. | Cotton. |
|---|---|---|
| Antwerp... ... ... | 11s. 6d. | 12s. 6d. |
| Dunkirk... ... ... | 15s. | 13s. 6d. |
| Havre ... ... | no steamer | |
| Hamburg... ... ... | 14s. 6d. | 15s. |
| London ... ... | | 13s. |
| Liverpool and Marseilles. | 11s. | 12s. |
| Trieste and Venice ... | 15s. 6d. | 16s. |
| Genoa ... ... ... | no steamer. | |
| Hull ... ... ... | 12s. | |

For early April, Genoa, the rates are 13s, 6d. seeds, 15s. cotton; for p. p. April-May we quote 13s. to 13s. 6d.

The "Hansa Line" quotes 12s. 6d, May; 13s. June and 13s. 6d. July.

The s. s. "Clan Graham" has been taken by speculators, Bombay, to 2 p p, at 13s. Leghorn and 6d. extra Naples, April loading.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**Linseed:—**

Early in the week, owing to a better demand prices advanced about 1 anna per cwt. and at the close the market is steady with a moderate enquiry and we quote as under:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ready ... ... ... | Rs. | 7 8 0 R. T. |
| April-May ... ... ... | " | 7 13 6 R. T. |

**RAPESEED:—**

The market has ruled quiet, though at times there has been rather more doing. Prices on the week are slightly easier and the following are closing rates.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ready Brown Kutni | Rs. | 6 8 0 B. T. |
| Ready Yellow Guzerat | " | 7 5 0 B. T. |
| April-May, Brown-Delhi | " | 7 7 0 R. T. |

**Gingellyseed:—**

There has been little business passing in this market during the past week, but prices have kept steady and we quote:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bold White 85 per cent. Rs. | 43 | 8 0 |
| Yellow Hingunghat... " | 53 | 0 0 |
| White Khandeish ... " | 43 | 0 0 |
| Black Kutni ... " | 37 | 0 0 |

**Castorseed:—**

Prices have ruled steady throughout the week, with a fair demand, and we quote:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ready ... ... ... | Rs. | 29 0 0 |
| Apl.-May ... ... ... | " | 5 14 0 R. T. |

**Cottonseed:—**

The market has been quiet and rates are easier, We quote at the close:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ready ... ... ... | Rs. | 23 0 0 |

**Groundnuts—**

There has been little doing during the week, and the market is quiet.

We quote:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ready ... ... ... | Rs. | 33 0 0 |

**WHEAT—**

A fair business has been done during the past week and prices have been steady to firm. We see little prospect of a decline in rates during the near future. At the close we quote:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| White Delhi, Apl-May ... | Rs. | 5 13 6 R. T. |
| White Pusi, Apl.-May, 35 p.a. | " | 6 1 6 " |
| Red Bet Ahmedabad ... | " | 6 0 0 per candy |

### RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat ... ... ... | 51332 cwts. | |
| Linseed ... ... ... | 74,258 | " |
| Rapeseed ... ... ... | 45,886 | " |
| Gingellyseed ... ... ... | 8,541 | " |
| Poppyseed... ... ... | 2,846 | " |
| Groundnuts ... ... ... | 5,865 | " |
| Castorseed... ... ... | 39,185 | " |
| Rice ... ... ... | 2·3 989 | " |
| Myrabollams ... ... ... | 30,493 | " |
| Cottonseed ... ... ... | 44,132 | " |
| Mowraseed... ... ... | 113 | " |
| Gram ... ... ... | 31,128 | " |
| Joowar ... ... ... | 12,533 | " |
| Maize ... ... ... | 254 | " |

## IMPORTS.

### PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS:—The market continues quiet with little doing and prices are unchanged.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS:—The market is dull with no signs of any improvement.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS:—The market is steady and though there is no improvement in the demand some business for forward delivery is reported to have been done.

TURKEY RED PRINTS:—The market is dull, and the demand from upcountry is far from satisfactory. Immediate prospects are rather gloomy. Prices both at Home and abroad show a week tendency.

DHOOTIES:—The market is quiet but steady. There is a good enquiry but at very poor prices and no actual business is reported.

### METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL—There is no change to report in either metal since our last advice. The Home market continues sluggish and prices here are only maintained owing to the combination. The demand also continues steady.

### PETROLEUM.

We give below the rates ruling to-day in the market for the undermentioned Brands:—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Swan Brand, Bulk loose, per unit ... | 1 | 9 | 0 |
| Swan Brand, New Tins, per pair ... | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Ship Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ... | 1 | 14 | 0 |
| Ship Brand, New Tins, per pair... ... | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Cobra Brand, Bulk loose, per unit ... | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Cobra Brand, New Tins, per pair ... | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| Rising Sun Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Rising Sun Brand, New Tins, per pair... | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| Anchor Cases, per case ... ... ... | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| Silverlight 150 cases, per case ... | 5 | 4 | 0 |

### SHARES.

The Share Market was steady during the whole week. In Bank shares, Bank of Bombay changed hands at Rs. 1,465, Bank of India are at Rs. 74 buyers and Indian Special Bank shares are at Rs. 55. In mill shares, Ahmedabad Advance are at Rs. 400, Bombay Cotton have dropped to Rs. 550, Central India's are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,575 and for the same there are buyers at Rs. 1,590 for May delivery, Colaba Land and Mill shares have dropped to Rs. 1,085 for April Delivery X-D, Coorla's have changed hands at Rs. 680, Currimbhai's are steady at Rs. 1,065 and Crescent shares dropped to Rs. 105, Finlay's have come down to Rs 237 1-2 and Fazulbhai's are steady at Rs 242 1-2 Imperial's have changed hands at Rs. 120, Kohinoor's have dropped to Rs. 765, Luxmi Cotton mill shares have improved to Rs. 1,495, Manockjee Petit's are firm at Rs. 3,250, Sassoon Spinning are steady at Rs. 975, Century's have fallen to Rs. 260 and Standard's have also come down to Rs. 1,270, Southern Maratta's have changed hands at Rs. 227 1-2. In Miscellaneous Companies, Badham Piles have changed hands at Rs. 131 and for Marcks Coy. shares there are buyers at Rs. 130, Alcock Ashdown buyers at Rs. 304, Bombay Burma New Issues have dropped to Rs. 437 1-2, Kemp's are steady at Rs. 215, and Phillip's at Rs. 52, Bombay Flour Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 865 X. D, and Delhi Flour at Rs. 130. Port Canning's have improved to Rs. 540, Treacher's have improved to Rs. 635, Shivrajpur Syndicate Ld's shares have come down to Rs. 14 1-2, Central India Mining are said to have changed hands at Rs. 342. In Railway Company shares Tapti Valley Ry. Coy. shares have improved to Rs. 432 1-2 and Ahmedabad Prantej have improved to Rs. 590 X. D. Dholka Ry. shares are in demand at Rs. 112. Bombay Steam Navigation Coy. ordinary shares have dropped to Rs. 337 1-2 and Pref. shares are steady at Rs. 267 1-2. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

### BONDS.

The following are quotations:— Rs. as.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust Bonds repayable | | (1968) | ...97-8 0 |
| 4 per cent. | Improvement Trust | (1968) | ...97-8 0 |
| 4 per cent. | Municipal | (1947) | ...97-8 0 |
| 5 per cent. | " | (1919) | ...107-0-0 |
| 5 per cent. | " | (1925) | ..111-0-0 |
| 5 per cent | " | (1928) | ...111-0-0 |
| 5 per cent. | " | (1933) | ..112-0-0 |
| 5 per cent. | " | (1958) | ...114-0-0 |

### CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 26.

Transactions are reported in Bengal National Bank at 48 3-4 (auction), Bilbera Coal 3 3-16 (auction), Teestulmoori 7 11-16 (auction), Baraboni 15 3-8, Bokaru Ramgarh 8 3-4 Ghusich 15 3-8, Jumoni 9, Katras Jherriahs 75 1-2, Kossoonda 37 3-4, New Birbhoom 38 1-2, Peepratand 5 1-4, New Tetturiya 7 3-4, Raneeguuge 19 1-2, Satpokuriah 10 1-2 Government paper 93·5 and exchange on demand 1s 3 29-32d.

### PUMPING FIRMS AMALGAMATE.

The latest case of the amalgamation of firms in the engineering industry is that of the absorption of the very old established firm of Easton & Anderson of Westminster by the Pulsometer Engineering Co., of Reading, the latter firm having acquired the business and goodwill of the former. The effect of this will be that the Pulsometer Engineering Co., in addition to their own specialities will now be manufacturing high duty pumping engines for water works; pumping plant for sewage and drainage work; pumping machinery for docks; machinery worked by hydraulic pressure; 3-throw pumps (large and small) water wheels and turbines; superheaters for any degree of superheat; apparatus for drilling and tapping water and gas mains under pressure; machinery for operating dock caissons and dock gates; machinery for the manufacture of explosives and cartridges and shields for boring tunnels.

LIEUT.-Col. Edward Montgomerie Nedham, who died on March 4 at Dalswinton, Anglesey Road, Alverstoke, Hants, was a son of Major-Gen. Charles Nedham, of the Indian Staff Corps. Born in 1856, he became a lieutenant in the Indian Army in August 1873, and served in the Afghan War of 1878-79. He was present at the capture of Ali Musjid and also took part in the second Bazar Valley Expedition He was mentioned in despatches and received the medal with clasp. Promoted to captain in January 1885, he took part in the Burmese Expedition of 1886-89, and received the medal with two clasps. He was made a major in August 1899, and a lieutenant-colonel in August 1898.

### BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

#### BANKS.

| Names. | Amount | Paid-up | Last Half-yearly Divid. | Cash Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay ... | 500 | 500 | 14 p. c. | 1,465 |
| Bank of India..... | 100 | 50 | 5 " | 74 |
| Bank of Bengal..... | 500 | 500 | 12 " | 1,475 |
| Bank of Madras ..... | 500 | 500 | 10 " | 1,140 |
| Specie Bank ..... | 100 | 50 | 6 " | 85½ |
| Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld..... | 100 | 100 | 14 " | 260 |
| Puniab National Bk. | 100 | 30 p.c. | 9 " | 120 |
| Bank of Burma ..... | 100 | ... | 6 " | 106 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | |
| Chartered Bank..... | £20 | £20 | 14 " | £53⅓ |
| Mercantile ..... | £25 | £12½ | 6 " | £17½ |
| | £25 | £12-10 | 6 " | £16⅔ |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor... | £25 | £25 | £1-15s. | xd £75½ old issue new issue |
| National Bk of India | £25 | £12½ | 13 p. c. | 625 |
| Poona Bank Ld..... | 10 | 30 | ... | 35 |

#### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | Quotation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar ..... | 750 | 750 | 225 | 5,500 |
| Albert ..... | 1,100 | 1,100 | 45 | 750 |
| Bombay Cotton ..... | 125 | 125 | 15 | 110 |
| Brent's Cawnpore ... | 200 | 200 | 10 | 170 |
| Broach City ..... | 200 | 200 | 14 | 170 |
| Colaba ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 800 |
| Fort..... | 475 | 475 | ..... | 270 |
| Godavery Valley ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 1,350 |
| Harvey and Sabhapatty ..... | 500 | 500 | 40 | 525 |
| Hindustan ..... | 250 | 250 | 20 | 120 |
| Hinguli ..... | 100 | 100 | 6 | 102½ |
| Indian Cotton ..... | 125 | 125 | 14 | 127½ |
| Khandeish ..... | 250 | 250 | 20 | 150 |
| Khangaum ..... | 400 | 400 | 25 | 325 |
| Mahuva ..... | 200 | 200 | ... | 150 |
| Mercantile ..... | 12 | 125 | nil | 50 |
| Manmar Manufg ... | 250 | 250 | ..... | 260 |
| New East Indian ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 1,090 |
| New Mofussil ..... | 400 | 400 | 50 | 670 |
| New Berar ..... | 500 | 500 | 40 | 490 |
| New Prince of Wales | 500 | 500 | 30 | 510 |
| Parbhany ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 1,150 |
| Sind Punjab ..... | 400 | 400 | 140 | 4,400 |
| Sind Press ..... | 200 | 200 | 25 | 550 |
| Surat City ..... | 1,000 | 200 | 20 | 225 |
| Vakart U. P. Co., Ld. | 500 | 500 | 40 | 515 |
| Wadhwan ..... | 150 | 50 | 10 | 125 |

#### MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

| | | | Last Half-year y. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown and Co ... | 100 | 100 | | 303 |
| All India United Insurance, Co., Ld... | 100 | 20 | 8 p.c. | 13½ |
| Back Bay Bath..... | 50 | 50 | 6 | 35 |
| Badham Pile ..... | 100 | 100 | yr. 10 | 132 |
| Baroda Tramway Co. | 100 | 100 | | 101½ |
| Bombay Burma New Issue..... | ... | ... | 300 | 437½ |
| Bombay Electric ... | P. £10 | 10 | p. c. 6 | 151 |
| Supply and Tramways Co., Ld .... | O. £10 | £10 | Nil. | 105 |
| Bombay Ice Mfg..... | 100 | 100 | Nill. | 3⅜ |
| Bombay Flour Mill... | 500 | 500 | 40 | 865xd |
| Bombay Land and Building ..... | 500 | 500 | p. c. 5 | 500 |
| Bombay Steam Navigation Compa y... | O.250 | 250 | p. c. 6 | 337½ |
| | P.250 | 250 | p. c. 6 | 267½ |
| Central India Mining Co., Limited ..... | 100 | 100 | yr. 50 | 342 |
| Delhi Flour..... | 200 | 200 | 16 | 130 |
| Empire of India Life Assurance ..... | 500 | 50 | yrp.c.17 | 125 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship ..... | 100 | 10 | 14 | 2 |
| John Roberts and Co | 100 | 100 | divd. 10 | 195 |
| Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining..... | 25 | 25 | Nil | 8annas. |
| Kemp and Co ..... | 200 | 175 | yr. 14 | xd 215 |
| Kurrachee Landing.. | 200 | 75 | 12 | 150 |
| Marcks and Co..... | 100 | 100 | 10 | 130 |
| Napier Hotel Co..... | 100 | 100 | Nil. | 35 |
| Oriental, Govt. Security Life A ..... | 200 | 50 | p.c. 18½ | 183 |
| The Oriental Mining Co., Limited ..... | 100 | 30 | ... | 27 |
| Phillips and Co ..... | 100 | 40 | p.c. 10 | 52 |
| Port Canning Co..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | yr. 27 | 535 |
| Shivrajpur Syndicate ..... | A. 10 | 10 | p.c. 25 | 15 |
| | B. 20 | 10 | Nil. | 14 1-2 |
| Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company..... | 100 | 100 | 8 | 90 |
| Soundy and Co ..... | 100 | 100 | Nil. | nom 20 |
| Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited..... | O. 75 | £ 15 | ... | 11½ dis. |
| | D. 30 | 60 | ... | 62 |
| | P.150 | 40 | 2dis | 64 |
| Thacker and Co ..... | 100 | 100 | p.c. 20 | xd 295 |
| Telephone Company | 25 | 25 | yr. 14 | xd 32½ |
| Treacher and Co..... | 500 | 500 | yr. 40 | 635 |

#### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | Last Half-yearly. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Advance | 500 | 500 | 15 | 400 |
| Alliance ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | yr. 32½ | 150 |
| Asser Veeries ..... | 500 | 500 | 50 | 400 |
| Berar Manufactoring | 200 | 200 | 20 | xd 190 |
| Bombay Cotton Mfg. | 500 | 500 | yr. 50 | 550 |
| Bombay Dyeing and Manufa turing Co. | 250 | 250 | Dv. 40 | 615 |
| Bombay United..... | 250 | 250 | 20 | xd 430 |
| Century ..... | 100 | 100 | 50 | cd 280 |
| Central India..... | 500 | 500 | 85 | 1,575 |
| China ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | 1,000 |
| Chhoi Silk ..... | 500 | 500 | 20 | 575 |
| Colaba Land & Mill. | 700 | 700 | 50 | 1,085 |
| Coronation Mills ... | 500 | 500 | 60 | 800 |
| Connaught ..... | 500 | 500 | 25 | 250 |
| Coorla ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 680 |
| Crescent ..... | 100 | 100 | 5 | 103½ |
| Crown ..... | 500 | 500 | qr. 60 | 1,200 |
| Currimbhoy ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 1,050 |
| David ..... | 250 | 250 | 20 | 4·5 |
| Ebrahim Pabany..... | 250 | 250 | 10 | 180½ |
| Emperor Edward ... | 500 | 500 | 20 | 650 |
| Empress ..... | 500 | 500 | 25 | 700 |
| Fazulbhai ..... | 250 | 250 | 10 | 242½ |
| Finlay Mills ..... | 250 | 250 | | 237½ |
| Framji Petit ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 75 | 1,755 |
| Gold Mohur ... ... | 500 | 500 | 20 | 235 |
| Globe Manufg. ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 300 |
| Hindustan ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 510 |
| Howard & Pulloughs | 500 | 500 | 25 | 475xd |
| Hyderabad ..

## GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

### A RED RAG TO THE SOCIALIST BULL.

The Socialist attacks on Mr. John Burns continue. Vials of wrath are poured on his head in the Commons. No quarter is to be shewn to the man who dares to find weaknesses in the labouring man, who dares to say that the unemployed have failed to profit in the very least by the farm colonies at Hollesley Bay and Ockenden, and that the hundred thousand pounds expended there has all been wasted. Worse heresy still, has he not had the effrontery to declare that outdoor relief, "except when administered with the greatest rigidity," tends to degrade those whom we ought to raise? Last and greatest treachery to his former friends, did he not prophesy that the Socialist members of Parliament, followiwg the example of certain Poor Law guardians, will promise a generous administration of outdoor relief and "pander to every poor, lone widow who gets her five bob from the guardians and spends it at the Prince's Head or the Pig and Whistle"? The remnant in this country who do not happen to be Socialists can only feel admiration for a courage which is never divorced from true and sane sympathy. "Honest John" acts according to his conscience, and defies the pressure of the Labour Party.

### THE GOOSE AND THE GANDER.

In making another onslaught on Mr. Haldane for the countenance he gave to the Alliance Assurance Company and its refusal to take on any clerks that were not Territorials, the chairman of the Labour Party argued that this was a violation of freedom of contract, a principle than which none was dearer to the hearts of trade-unionists. Mr. Haldane promptly nailed this bad shilling to the counter—not a difficult operation for anyone with the slightest knowledge of trade-unions. What, in a word, does the existence of the "Free Labour" organisation mean but that it is a struggle against constraint? Instances of this constraint and the fear it instils leap to the memory. There was a certain boot-operator of Liecester considered by his fellow-unionists to be working too fast. Rather than be hauled up before the dreaded Vehmgericht, the Union Committee, he, poor victim to his own industry, chose to commit suicide. The essence of trade-unionism, its flesh and blood and bones and heavy boot, is opposition to freedom of contract. Mr. Henderson wielded a two-adged sword.

### TOO EARLY IN THE MORNING.

The failure of a large soap firm at Warrington to carry out its own scheme of daylight saving, so far from being a rebuff to Mr. Willett's Bill, is a powerful argument in favour of it. As was said by the "benevolently neutral" Government during the debate, it is impossible to carry out a reform of this sort except by legislation, which shall make it compulsory on all. For one part only of a community to adopt the revised clock simply means chaos. The morning and evening train, the breezy call of the milkman, the hours at which the chop-house brings on its hot meats, the postman's rap, the hour at which the bus-horse raises itself from its lowly bed, all these are ties which bind the community together, and it is as easy for one section to snap these bars in sunder and embark on an experiment as it would be for one of our two legs to go on voyage of discovery. The Warrington firm must be content to wait for the passsage of the Bill.

### "THEY ALSO SERVE."

When the spirit of war filters down to the nursery the whole nation must be saturated with it. The situation is alive with danger. Such is the case in Servia. A story from Belgrade, worthy of Guy de Maupassant's genius, tells how two little girls, Radoika and Bossa, read in a newspaper, "The Austrians mean to surprise us." This aroused all their budding courage and patriotism. They would prevent a surprise—they, without anyone to help them. Even little girls might do something for their dear country. But it must be done secretly, or father and mother might stop them. So Radoika with the movements of a conspirator, abstracted her father's sheepskin coat and a pillow, while Bossa got a little sackful of bread and apples. And they hid themselves under a great railway bridge, and took it in turns to watch and sleep. For two days they endured the bitter weather and the long watching for the disappointing Austrians who were such a long time coming. Then the watcher closed her eyes. Fortunately, the Austrians didn't come then, but their father did. A true story with a great moral that greater pains than ever must be taken by Servia's natural protectors to prevent the simmering pot from boiling over.

### THE BLIZZARD AND MR. TAFT.

The blizzard was an unwelcome accompaniment to the inauguration of Mr. Taft, but there was a certain fitness in it which Mr. Roosevelt was quick to see. When the new President declared that even the elements protested against his succession Mr. Roosevelt retorted that the blizzard was on his account. "There has to be something stirring up to the last moment of my administration." A blizzard is indeed an emblem of Mr. Roosevelt's tempestuous energy, but a good, temperate wind might have been more in accord with the spirit in which, judging from his address, Mr. Taft enters on his term of office. His speech was a marked contrast in length to Mr. Roosevelt's in 1905. That occupied ten minutes, Mr. Taft's the best part of an hour. Nor was there a less striking difference in the two methods. Mr. Roosevelt did not define the limits of his policy; Mr. Taft went into most things. So far as one can judge from the outlines of the address at present to hand, Americans who appreciate the recent developments of their country have every reason to be satisfied with the new President's beginning. He succeeded in suggesting that his predecessor's ideals will be safe in hands, and that he will devote a clear and level head to the great work of bringing them still further on the road to accomplishment.

### PHARAOH THE ELECTRICIAN.

Although that remarkable Socialist, if not Anarchist, Corporation, the Confederation du Travail of Paris, and its leader, M Griffuelhes, received a severe rebuff over the encounter between the quarrymen and the dragoons near the French Capital, the spirit of the labouring men's leaders is undaunted. The infinite variety of their stratagems is not staled by too much custom. It seemed good to "King" Pataud, the leader of the electricians, to demand another franc a day for the workers at the Hotel Continental. His Majesty's thoughtful care for his children is well known. The resistless firman went out that the minion who managed the hotel should forthwith conform to the royal pleasure. By some inconceivable act of madness the minion rebelled, the worm turned. Then the "king" put his royal heel on the worm, and all the lights went out. That a banquet was about to begin, at which M. Viviani, the Socialist Minister of Labour, was assisting, mattered nothing.


BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

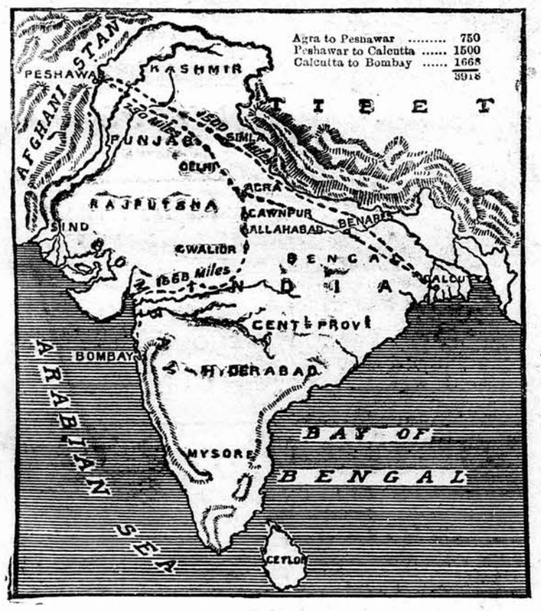
TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., LTD., CUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

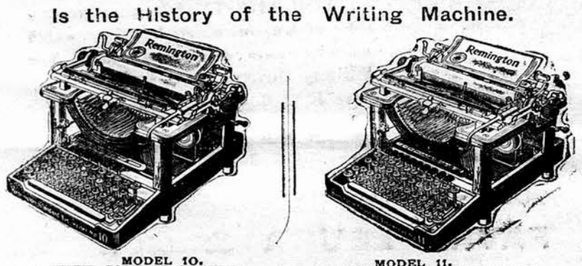
Something Like a Motor Tyre Test.




"NO TYRE TROUBLES ALL THE WAY"
Another record for DUNLOPS.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY & 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE
REMINGTON
Is the History of the Writing Machine.




MODEL 10. WITH COLUMN SELECTOR — MODEL 11. WITH BUILT-IN TABULATOR

NEW MODELS 10 AND 11. NOW READY.
IMPROVED MODELS OF No. 7 AND No. 8 ALSO AVAILABLE.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY,
LONDON AND NEW YORK.
BRANCHES IN INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Allahabad, Dacca, Nagpur.
REPRESENTATIVES AT.—Simla, Lahore, Rangoon, Colombo.
75, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

THERMOS FLASKS
(LATEST PATTERN.)

A further supply just to hand, Nickel-plated covered leather with sling strap complete. Pint size, Rs. 20, Quart Rs. 30.

These bottles have become invaluable to travellers and a perfect boon in the Sick room and Nursery, will keep liquidicy cold for days and hot for 48 hours.

McALPIN & HUGGETT,
WATERLOO MANSIONS, BOMBAY.

YOUNGS,
RYLAND STREET WORKS.
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF.
LONDON PATTERN ROPE PULLEY BLOCKS.
Blocks for Chain, Hemp and Wires Rope, Cranes, Lifting Jacks, Hoisting Crabs, &c.
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE, NO.72. 72.

FORD'S GOLD MEDAL ABSORBENT BLOTTING

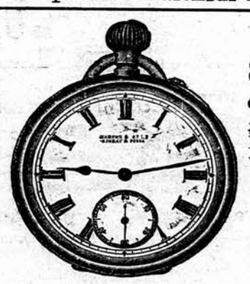
Our Name and Trade Mark is a guarantee to the Public of the Highest Quality only.
FORD 428 MILL.

A LUXURIOUS ECONOMY.

To be obtained of all Stationers.

OUR "CAMPAIGN" WATCHES.
GOLD, SILVER, NICKEL.
An Exceptionally Inexpensive Faithful Recorder of Time.

18ct. GOLD CASES.
Plain or Engine Turned.
Crystal face ... ... Rs. 200/-
½ Hunting ... ... „ 225/-
Hunting ... ... ... „ 285/-
ADJUSTED, TIMED and WARRANTED.



Crystal Face Case.

STERLING SILVER CASES.
Crystal face ... ... Rs. 40/-
½ Hunting... ... ... „ 45/-
Hunting ... ... ... „ 45/-
A COMPACT GENTLEMANLY WATCH.

½ Hunting Case.

DESCRIPTION:—The "Campaign" Watch has a half-plate lever movement, a plain compound balance, all essential parts are jewelled, including the lever, which has jewelled facets; the keyless ratchet is large, minimising the strain in winding and securing durability; the figures on the white enamelled dial are very bold and clear, so that the time can be seen in a faint light.

OUR STRONG RECOMMENDATION
of the "Campaign" Lever Watches is based on 35 years' experience of their accuracy in timekeeping under all climatic conditions throughout the length and breadth of India.

Hunting Case.

SOLID NICKEL CASES.
White Wear Throughout.
Crystal face ... ... Rs. 25/-
You might pay a thousand Rupees for a watch and not excel the accuracy of timekeeping of our "Campaign" Watches.

MARCKS & Co., LTD., BOMBAY & POONA.

HIGH CLASS CIGARETTES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mixture of India | per 100 Rs. 4-0 | Gold Tipped Popular, | per 100 Rs. 2-8 |
| Princess | „ „ 3-0 | Non Plus Ultra ... | „ 2-8 |
| Pearled' Orient,, | „ „ 3-4 | Khedivial ... | „ 2-0 |
| Damas | „ „ 2-4 | Champion ... | „ 1-8 |

MANUFACTURED BY
JOHN PETRINO & Co.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA & LAHORE.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'
A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR
All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.
CAUTION.—Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'; otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.
Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.
Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

BENGER'S FOOD
Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk, is all food.
It is distinguished from others by the ease with which it can be digested and absorbed. It can be served prepared to suit the exact physical condition of the person for whom it is intended.
Benger's Food is for infants, invalids, and all whose digestive powers have become weakened through illness or advancing age.
Benger's Food is sold by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

Stephens' Inks

Stephens' Ribbon AND Carbons For Typewriters

HYDRAULIC PRESSES
FOR PACKING COTTON &c.

EDWIN MILLS & [illegible]

BEAUTY'S FAVOURITE

KESHRANJAN
Is highly perfumed and richly medicated. It cures nervous headache and dizziness. It removes exhaustion and cools worried brains. It ensures a vigorous growth of hair.
Price Re. 1 per bottle Re. 1-5 post free.
KESHRANJAN.
When buying see very carefully the label with the manufacturer's photo and facsimile without which none is genuine.

All pretty women use KESHRANJAN and refuse all substitutes.

OUR AGNIDIPAK cures all bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, heartburn, sour bitter tastes, headache, and loss of appetite. It regulates the action of the stomach, liver and the bowels. Price per phial Re. 1 Packing and postage As. 5.

OUR NETRABINDU cures inflammation of the eye, ophthalmia, cataract, fleshy growth, ulceration, watering of the eye, short-sighte lness, sore eyes, staphyloma, and all sorts of derangement of the eye, fear or intolerance of light, granulous eyelids and all obstinate eye-diseases. Price per phial Re. 1, Packing and postage As. 5.

OUR KARPURARISHTA—is a great specific for Cholera, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Indigestion, Tympanitis and distention of the abdomen. It does not produce headche, giddiness, prostration of strength and stupor. Price per phial As. 8; Packing and postage As. 5.

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA-HOLDER,
Member of the Chemical Society, Paris; Society of Chemical Industry, London; Surgical Aid Society London, &c., &c.
Nos. 18-1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.
TELEGRAMS—"KESHRANJAN," CALCUTTA.
Agents:
V. VALABDAS & Co.,
Bhendi Bazar, Opposite Chumabhatti
Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA
GAEKWAD OF BARODA.
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.
Oculists and Scientific Refractionists
Opp. General Post Office, Bombay.
THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM
Who offer their patrons Free Services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe.
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR,
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST.
(Late Partner, D. M. DASTOOR & Co.)
With 18 Years' Practical Experience.
Holds Exceptional Testimonials from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarker, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S.
STOCK:—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.
PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE.
A Pocket Manual "The human eye and its Scientific Correction," free on application.

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF MEN'S AND BOYS'
TAN AND BLACK BOOTS AND SHOES
SPECIALLY MADE FOR THE
INDIAN, BURMESE & CEYLON MARKETS.

THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.
WEARERS SHOULD ASK FOR OUR MAKE.
SUPERIOR TO ALL.
PLEASE WRITE FOR PRICE LIST AND TERMS.
HINDE & MANN
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS
OLNEY (NR. NORTHAMPTON) ENGLAND.

Clean Cool Comfort for the Skin.

Nature's secret for a clean healthy skin is ICILMA NATURAL WATER—this wonderful water contains an absolutely new principle that does away with the necessity for greasy or starchy skin foods, glycerine, herbs or essences. The Icilma principle is to so cleanse and stimulate the natural energy of the skin that this is able to resist heat, cold or age.
Icilma
[pronounced—eye-silma].
All Icilma Toilet preparations are made with Icilma Natural Water and for giving tone and transparency to the skin, preventing and curing irritations from cold, wind, heat or insect bites, and after shaving they are supreme. Nothing else known will give the same clean cool comfort, healthy transparency and velvety softness as Icilma.
ICILMA NATURAL WATER.
ICILMA FLUOR CREAM.
ICILMA SOAP. ICILMINE
Of all good Chemists and Stores.
ICILMA CO., Ld., London, E.C., England.

WARRANTED TEN YEARS!
We despatch direct from our Coventry factory to any address, on ten days' approval, our highest grade Mead Coventry Flyers at less than lowest manufacturers' prices. Absolutely British-made throughout, and guaranteed longer than any other make.
LATEST MODELS £3.10 to £9
Coaster Hubs, Variable Gears, Best Maker's Tyres, Crabbe Inverted Rim Brakes and all latest improvements.
Packed and Delivered Free to any port in the World. We guarantee safe delivery.
ACTIVE AGENTS wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once, stating sufficient P.-stage, for free Art Catalogues and Special Offer on Sample machine.
MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT 323 LIVERPOOL.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.
A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS


Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

THE
# WASHINGTON LIGHT

is the cheapest and most brilliant Light of the day
Substitute for Electric Arc Light
REQUIRES NO MACHINERY
Burns ORDINARY CHEAP Kerosine Oil
Storm and Rainproof Lamps
of 500 to 1,500 c.p.
Strong and Simple in Construction
EASY TO WORK
Can be quickly fitted up without any difficulty or much expenses.
COST 5 PIES per hour for 1,000 c.p. LIGHT
15 per cent. cheaper in up-keep than any other Compressed Kerosine Oil Lamp.

SOLE AGENT IN INDIA, CEYLON & BURMA.
**A. MAHLER.**
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

# MILO FOOD

If you want your children to be healthy and strong feed them on NESTLE'S MILO MALTED FOOD.
A box of Demimos or a nice foot rule given away in exchange for a MILO tin wrapper.
Sample and pamphlet free on application to
Messrs. TOTHILL SHARP & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

# DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

PURITY AND QUALITY GUARANTEED.
**STUHR'S GENUINE**
TRADE MARK.
# RUSSIAN CAVIARE
Preserved in Tins and Glass Jars.
**C. F. STUHR & Co., HAMBURG**
Export Agent:
**W. LOVEGROVE, 12, St. MARY AXE, LONDON**
GUARANTEED BY US TO KEEP IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.

"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE is protected under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other imitation thereof

*The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.*

REGISTERED. **DR. LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.
# PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for distinct treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations. None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

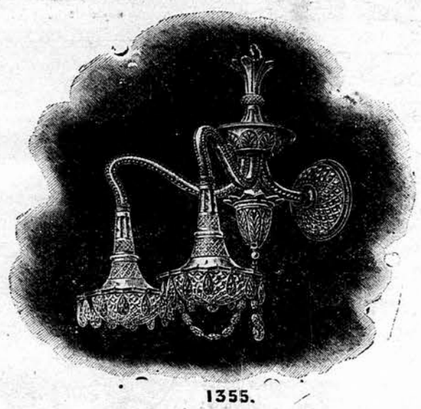
Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

LONDON, BIRMINGHAM **OSLER, LTD.,** CALCUTTA, BOMBAY.
*CANADA BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD,*
**BOMBAY.**
Electrical Engineers and Manufacturers of Electric Light Fittings.

By appointment to H. E. the Earl of Minto, P.C., G.C.M.G., Viceroy and Governor-General of India.


1355.

OSLER CUT GLASS and ART METAL FITTINGS are of their own Manufacture at Birmingham and of the finest style of British workmanship. 100 years of practical experience in Illuminating Work.

OSLERS have an Expert Staff of Electrical Engineers, Foremen, Mistrees, etc., for carrying out in 1st class style any Installation work. Estimates and advice free. Electric Cable, Accessories, etc., of only the highest quality used.

IN ALL ELECTRICAL WORK AVOID CHEAP and INFERIOR MATERIALS and workmanship which will prove an Expensive Experiment in the long run.

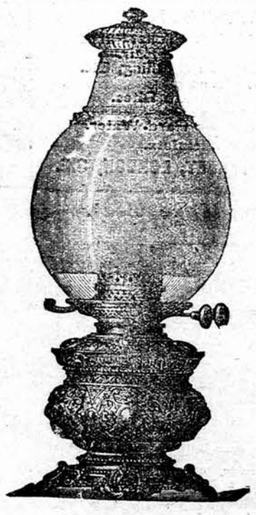
F. & C. OSLER, LTD.,
Hornby Road, **BOMBAY.**

# JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, **WOLVERHAMPTON,** ENG.
MAKERS OF
# PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.
WRITE FOR LIST No. 20. CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON. CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

*The mark* WOLSELEY VS&M SIDDELEY *of Reliability.*
ON
# SIDDELEY AUTOCARS.
Laest Models.
*Sole Agents:—*
**K. & S. MOTOR CO.,**
BOMBAY.
*Works:—*
**TARDEO.**

# SAINT-RAPHAËL
**TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE**
Very palatable.
*Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.*
DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
*Each bottle of genuine* VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.
**CLETEAS** *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*
*To be taken on a lump of sugar.*
COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for Madras.—PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in Bombay.
DUBOULIN & Co., Agents in Pondicherry.

# DITMAR'S
## LAMPS AND LANTERNS



Are most efficient, economical and reliable, and give every satisfaction in use.

MAKERS
OF THE ONLY RELIABLE
**STORM**
AND
**PUNKAH-PROOF**
**LAMPS**
FOR INDIA.

Novelties in TEA & DINNER, SERVICES, TABLE GLASS WARE, ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS & CUTLERY.

*Write for New Catalogue (Illustrated) to*
THE LAMP WAREHOUSE,
R. DITMAR, BOMBAY.

# Zenith-Zenith
BEATS ALL COMPETITORS.
Highest grade of perfection
Finest workmanship
Real compensation balance
Average variation 1 to 2 seconds per day

MANUFACTURED IN GENTLEMENS, AND LADIES' SIZES.
Prices.
18 Carats Gold. Rs. 100 to 250
Sterling Silver. „ 35 to 60
Nickel..... „ 25 to 30
GUARANTEED 5 YEARS.
FOR THE THIRD time in open competition with ALL the watch manufacturers in Switzerland. The Railway Government of Italy HAVE SELECTED THE
# ZENITH WATCH
for use on their Railways and an order has just been placed for 5,000.—Only sold by
**FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,**
ALICE BUILDING, ESTABLISHED 1814. **BOMBAY.**
*Illustrated Catalogue sent free on Application.*

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET. BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.
PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc. When frequently used.
IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.
M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay.
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

# DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
## LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL
THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
*Physician to the Westminster Hospital.*
"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
*Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.*
"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE Esq., M.R.C.S.,
*Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.*
"I found during my Indian experience that the world and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognised; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils, and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognised."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
*Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."*
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

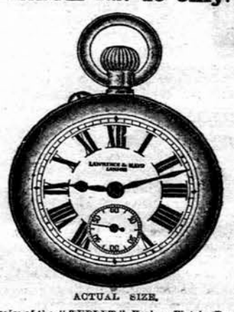
Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is Supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bears under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signature.
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
● SOLE CONSIGNEES:
**ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., Ltd., 182, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.**

LANGUID WOMEN
PALE CHILDREN
OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS
# VIN CHAPOTEAUT
(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)
A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT
This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach. It is indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic and Convalescent. It helps sufferers from Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers and Ulceration of the Stomach.
CHAPOTEAUT, 8, rue Vivienne, Paris
Sold by all Chemists.

"GREATEST OF ALL LARGE OR SMALL."

# THE HAMMOND No. 12.
*Absolute Visible Writing.*
Polychrome Ribbon Attachment, enabling operator to write in two colors.
35 LANGUAGES
IN
216 STYLES TYPE
ON
THE ONE TYPEWRITER.
**THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER AGENCY,**
28, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

THE "TURRET" NICKEL
KEYLESS WATCH
As supplied to His Majesty's Forces for use in all parts of the World.
Nickel Silver Case 1 7/8in. diameter, very strong and close fitting, thoroughly protecting movement from pressure and dust; enamelled dial with sunk seconds and bold Roman figures.
**PRICE Rs. 10 only.**



EXCELLENT TIMEKEEPER. THOROUGHLY RELIABLE
ACTUAL SIZE.
The price of the "TURRET" Keyless Watch (Rs. 10 only) must not be accepted as any criterion of its quality as a thoroughly reliable timekeeper, as the movement is of nautical excellence, jewelled in 15 holes, and for
HARD WEAR AND ROUGH USE
is equal in time-keeping qualities to the most expensive watch on the market. Best Solid Leather Wristlet, suitable for above, Rs. 2 extra.
**LAWRENCE & MAYO,**
Manufacturing Opticians & Admiralty Chart Agents, 67 & 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
Branches in the East:
CAIRO, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS & RANGOON.

SHAW, WALLACE AND CO.,
BOMBAY
AGENTS FOR:
# ARTHUR KOPPEL'S
LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIAL

LARGE STOCK OF:
STEEL RAILS, STEEL SLEEPERS
Switches, Tipping-Platform Waggons
TURNTABLES, WHEELS-AXLES, AXLEBOXES
Patent Rollerbearings, Locomotives, etc.
For immediate supply.


Published by A. N. TEMPLETON for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, and Printed by N. D'MELLO, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, at No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.
Sole Advertisement Agents in the United Kingdom, Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co. 66 Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.